GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN



REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF RAJASTHAN

1950—51

(1st April 1950—31st March 1951)

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

JAIPUR

Printed at the Government Press

1954

Price Rs 1/0/

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR RAJASTHAN FOR THE YEAR 1950-51

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CHAPTER I

Introductory

Rajasthan is the largest Union of States in India with an area of 1 30 356 square miles But as compared with its size the population is only 1 53 22 461 The average density of population is 116 persons per square mile which is less than half of India as a whole and less than 1/7th of that of Bengal It lies between 23 3 and 30 12 north latitude and 69 30 and 78 17 east longitude Rajasthan is roughly rhombic in shape The east west diagonal is about 450 India dividing Rajasthan from Madhya Bharat and Bombay

2 *Boundaries*—It is bounded on the west and north west by Pakistan its northern and north-east tern frontier marches with the Punjab and the United Provinces until it touches the river Chambal where it turns south eastward for about two hundred miles dividing the Jaipur and Kotah divisions from Gwalior The southern boundary runs in an irregular zigzag line across the central region of India dividing Rajasthan from Madhya Bharat and Bombay

3 *Physical Features*—Jaipur Division is situated in the north east of Rajasthan lying between 25 31 and 28 34 north latitude and between 74 30 and 78 20 east longitude It covers an area of 25 427 square miles and its extreme length from north to south is 196 miles and width 216 miles from east to west Except for the Districts of Jhunjhunu and Sikar which abound in sand hills the rest of Jaipur Division is fertile and a portion of its surface is covered by the ranges of the Aravali Hills The main rivers are the Chambal Banas Banganga Sabi Gambhir Katli and Rooparail.

4 Jodhpur Division is mostly sterile and sandy in the north and west but improves gradually from almost a desert to comparatively fertile and hospitable lands in the east and south east and in the neighbourhood of the Aravali Hills The only important river is Luni which has several tributaries the chief being Lilri Raipur Lilri Gunya Bandi Sukri and Jawai on the left and Jojni on the right but neither the Luni nor its tributaries are perennial The soil in the north and north west is rich in salt It affords ample pasture for grazing and space for breeding cattle

5 Bikaner Division is also a desert in the central and south west regions the land being fertile in the eastern parts The desert in the northern part has been changed into a blooming granary of Rajasthan through the untiring efforts of that eminent statesman and sagacious ruler His late Highness Maharaja Shri Ganga Singhji Bahadur of Bikaner by means of a canal brought from the distant Sutlej in the Punjab to irrigate 1 000 square miles of the Ganganagar District The canal is one of the longest lined canals in the world

6 The Udaipur Division consists of an uneven tract of land intercepted by ranges of the Aravali Hills The Chambal Mahi Banas Khari Berach and Kothari rivers pass through this Division During the rains the Mahi isolates the Banswara District from the rest of the Division

7 Kotah Division is also interspersed by Aravali and the Chambal but being on the fringe of the fertile Malwa region the land is very fertile and responsive to human effort The other rivers are Parvati Parvan Ahu and Alnia

8 *Climate*—In an extensive State like Rajasthan varying climate is found in different places In Jaipur Jodhpur and Bikaner Divisions the climate is mostly hot and dry but healthy and extremes of both cold and hot weather are experienced The nights are however cool even during the hottest part of the year Mild climate is however experienced in Udaipur and Kotah Divisions

9 *Formation of Rajasthan*—The Rajasthan Union comprises of 19 States and 2 Chiefships The formation of Rajasthan took place in several stages The first Union Matsya was formed in Rajasthan on the 17th March 1948 consisting of the States of Alwar Bharatpur Dholpur and Karauli

10 Another Union in Rajasthan was formed and inaugurated at Kotah on the 25th March 1948 by Hon ble Shri N V Gadgil on behalf of the States Minister late Hon ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel with H H the Maharao of Kotah as the Rajpramukh This Union consisted of nine States and two Chief hips—namely Kotah Tonk Bundi Jhalawar Pratapgarh Dungarpur Banswara Kishengarh and Shahpura and Lawa and Kushalgarh

11 Subsequently the Udaipur State merged in this Union with H H the Maharana of Udaipur as Rajpramukh and the Ruler of Kotah as Up Rajpramukh This Union was inauguarated by Hon ble Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru Prime Mini ter of India on the 18th April 1948 Later on the Rajasthan Union was reconstituted with the merger of the Former Rajasthan with the other Premier States of Rajputana Jaipur Jodhpur and Bikaner as also Jaisalmer This Union was inaugurated by the late Hon ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on the 30th March 1949 It however came into existence on the 7th April 1949 when the new Government was formed with H H the Maharana of Udaipur as Maharajpramukh H H the Maharaja of Jaipur as Rajpramukh and H H the Maharao of Kotah as Up Rajpramukh. Subsequently on the 15th May 1949 the Matsya Union also merged into Greater Rajasthan Lastly the State of Sirohi which had been attached to Bombay was partitioned between Bombay and Rajasthan on the 26th January 1950 and a major part of Sirohi merged in Rajasthan while Abu remained in Bombay

12 The formation of Rajasthan thus terminated the rule of the princes and the separate entity of the State which has existed for several centuries and which were recognised as independent in their internal affairs but forming part of India in the international sphere The merger was achieved by means of a Covenant which was executed by the Rulers and guaranteed by the Government of

India whereby the Rulers ceded all their rights authority and jurisdiction to the new State

13 The Rajasthan State was a heterogeneous conglomeration of independent political entities with varying levels of political economic and cultural development and with different administrative systems prevailing in different places There were States like Jaipur Jodhpur Bikaner Udaipur and Kotah where the administration was run more or less according to the standard of the Government of India with graded officers and machinery for hearing grievances of the people with separate and independent judiciary and popular assemblies while in other States the conditions were more or less of a feudal nature

14 The infant State was faced with the triple important and urgent task first of setting up an administrative machinery to conform with provincial administrations in other States secondly of maintaining law and order in the vast geographical area of the State and thirdly of ensuring that the objective of a welfare State was achieved smoothly and without any hitch The following pages will reveal what the Government strived during the year under report to achieve in a spirit of service and dedication

CHAPTER II—GENERAL AND POLITICAL

Formation of Government

The Ministry under the chief ministership of Shri Hira Lal Shastri continued in office till the 5th January 1951 when it resigned and wa succeeded by a Ministry consisting of the following —

(1) Shri C S Venkatachar I C S	*Chief Minister*
(2) Shri B N *Jha* *I C S*	*Minister*

2 On reversion of Shri B N Jha I C S to Uttar Pradesh Shri Hari Sharma whose services were obtained on deputation from the Government of India succeeded him on the 13th March 1951

3 The following held office of Advisers to Government during the year —

(1) Shr D R P [illegible] I C S (from 30th M[illegible]h 1949 to 31 t A[illegible]g[illegible]t 19[illegible]0)	On d[illegible]p[illegible]tat[illegible] from th[illegible] G[illegible]vernment of Bomb[illegible]y He was associated with [illegible]p[illegible]t ment of F[illegible]n[illegible]n[illegible]e a[illegible]d R[illegible]
(2) *Shr B N Jh[illegible] I C S (from* 1 [illegible] J[illegible]n 1949 to [illegible]th January 19[illegible]1)	On d[illegible]p[illegible]t[illegible]t[illegible]n from th[illegible] Go[illegible]ernment of Uttar [illegible]a[illegible]esh He was assoc[illegible]at[illegible]d with the d[illegible]p[illegible]tme[illegible]ts [illegible]f Home and Int[illegible]gr[illegible]tion
(3) Sh[illegible]i C S V[illegible]nk[illegible]tach[illegible]r I C S (from 10th April 1949 to [illegible]th Jan[illegible]ary 1951)	H[illegible] was al[illegible]o R[illegible]g[illegible]on[illegible] Comm[illegible]s[illegible]oner and Ad[illegible]v[illegible]r to H[illegible] H[illegible] th[illegible] Raj[illegible]am[illegible]k[illegible] He wa associat[illegible]d w[illegible]th th[illegible] [illegible]p[illegible]tments of H[illegible]me and [illegible]even[illegible]
(4) Sh[illegible]i [illegible] Radh[illegible]akr[illegible]hnan I C S (from 1[illegible]t May 19[illegible]0 to 31st July 1950)	*On [illegible]putation from th[illegible] Go[illegible]ernm[illegible]nt of* Madh[illegible]ya [illegible]desh He was associat[illegible]d with th[illegible] d[illegible]partments of Revenue and F[illegible]nan[illegible]e

4 The following held the office of the Chief Secretary to Government during the year —

(1) Sh[illegible] K [illegible]adh[illegible]akr[illegible]hn[illegible]n I C S c[illegible]nt[illegible]nued u[illegible]t[illegible] 3[illegible]d Janu[illegible]ry 1951	
(2) Sh[illegible] V N[illegible]rayanan I A S (from 1st May 19[illegible]0 to 31[illegible]t J[illegible]ly 19[illegible]0)	*On [illegible]ut[illegible]tion from th[illegible] G[illegible]vernment* of India
(3) Sh[illegible]r[illegible] S W Sh[illegible]w[illegible]rkar I C S from 30th J[illegible]n[illegible]ry 19[illegible]1)	On d[illegible]putati[illegible]n fr[illegible]m th[illegible] Go[illegible]vernment of Utt[illegible]r [illegible]adesh

5 *Shri V Narayanan was appointed Additional Chief Secretary* to the Government from 1st August 1950 and continued upto the end of the year under report

6 The services of the following officers were also obtained on deputation from the Government of U P —

(1) Shri Bhajanlal Chaturvedi I A S appointed as Home Secretary to the Government from 12th December 1950

(2) Shri R N Dey I C S appointed as Special Officer for the reorganisation of administration from 9th January, 1951

7 The service of the following officers were obtained from the Government of India for appointment as Deputy Secretaries to Government in various departments —

(1) Shri Bhagwan Singh Appointments Department	from 19th April 1950
(2) Shri D D Gothi Police Department	from 12th May 1950
(3) Shri G R Joshi Commerce and Industries	from 12th May 1950
(4) Shri Mehar Singh Rehabilitation Department	from 15th May 1950
(5) Shri S D Pathak Public Works Department	from 12th May 1950
(6) Shri Satgur Prashad Finance Department	from 5th June 1950

Integration

8 The Secretariat was reorganised in March 1951 and the business of the Government was classified and redistributed into 18 Departments (including the temporary departments of Relief and Rehabilitation and Elections) as against 25 departments originally fixed

9 In May 1950, in order to review the progress made in the working of the departments a questionnaire was addressed to all the Heads of Departments asking for information in regard to the—

(a) temporary hands engaged in various departments and

(b) permanent Government employees appointed in temporary departments with lien in their parent departments

10 The information was scrutinized in the Integration Department with a view to see whether temporary personnel could be replaced by surplus hands During the year under report the organisation of integrated set up of various departments was practically completed

11 *Constitution of services and selection of the personnel*— Three main services were constituted —

(1) Rajasthan Administrative Service (R A S)

(2) Rajasthan Police Service (R P S)

(3) Rajasthan Judicial Service (R J S)

The cadres of the services were fixed on the basis of the strength laid down in Integration Orders with the usual additions for leave training and deputation

12 Selection Boards were set up as below for the selection of officers to the three main services —

Rajasthan Administrative Service

(1) Shri K Radhakrishnan I C S Chief Secretary to Government	*Chairman*
(2) Shri N R Chandorkar Member Public Service Commission	*Member*
(3) Shri Jai Krit Singh Bist Chairman Board of Revenue	*Member*

Rajasthan Police Service

(1) Shri K. Radhakrishnan I C S., Chief Secretary to Government — *Chairman.*

(2) Shri N R Chandorkar Member Public Service Commission — *Member*

(3) Shri N C Misra I P Inspector General of Police — *Member*

Rajasthan Judicial Service

(1) Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court — *Chairman*

(2) Shri S C Tripathi Chairman Public Service Commission — *Member*

(3) A Judge of the Rajasthan High Court nominated by the Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court — *Member*

13 In accordance with the scheme for the extension of the I A S and I P S to Part B States the first two Boards also made preliminary selection of officers to be produced before the Special Recruitment Board of the Union Public Service Commission for screening State Officers to the I.A S and I.P S

14 A Special Selection Board was also set up for selecting officers to senior posts in the technical and specialised departments The Selection Board consisted of —

(1) Shri C S Venkatachar I C S — *Chairman*

(2) Shri S C Tripathi Chairman, Public Service Commission and — *Member*

(3) One or two Technical Experts from outside — *Member*

15 The Technical Experts for the various Selection Boards were as follows —

(a) Agriculture—Dr T S Sabnis a retired member of the U P Agriculture Service and Director, Agriculture Department, Rajasthan

(b) Electrical and Mechanical—Dr K.P P Menon of the Central Electricity Commission

(c) Forest—Shri M D Chaturvedi I.F S Inspector General of Forests Ministry of Agriculture Government of India

(d) Medical and Public Health—(1) Major General S L Bhatia D.M S (Retired)
(2) Col V.R Mirajkar, I M S (Retired)

(e) Public Works (B & R)—Mr Burman of the Central P W.D

(f) Public Works (Irrigation)—Sardar Man Singh I S.E Member Central Water Irrigation and Navigation Commission

(g) Mines and Geology—Dr B Rama Rao of the Central Bureau of Mines

16 For other Gazetted posts in these Departments as well as .. the rest of the Departments the Public Service Commission was requested to make selections

17 A Selection Board was also set up for selections to the posts of Assistant Secretarie to Government which consisted of—

(a) the Chairman Public Service Commission and

(b) the Chief Secretary to Government

18 The process of re organising the services and of fitting Government servants of the Covenanting States into different services and cadres was expedited Rules laying down the procedure for the selection and fixation of Government servants for each service and Department were issued The Selection Boards were required to interview the officers study their records of service judge their suitability for appointment to the services and arrange them in the order of seniority taking into consideration particulars of their previous service qualifications and other relevant factors On the basis of the selections thus made by the different Selection Boards substantive appointments were made for the following Services and Departments —

(1) Rajasthan Administrative Service

(2) Rajasthan Police Service

(3) Agriculture Department

(4) Ayurvedic Department

(5) Co-operation and Village Panchayats

(6) Forests

(7) Industries & Commerce Department

(8) Jails

(9) Medical and Public Health (Senior posts)

(10) Public Works Department (B & R) including Gardens

(11) Public Works Department (Irrigation)

(12) Public Works Department (E & M D)

(13) Mines and Geology

(14) Public Relations Directorate

(15) Bureau of Statistics

(16) Archaeology & Museums

19 In conformity with the practice in part A States the posts of Secretaries to Government were made tenure posts for a period of four years

20 Selections to posts in the following Departments remained to be completed at the end of the year —

(a) Education

(b) Medical and Public Health (other than Senior posts)

(c) Assistant Secretaries to Government

21 As regards selection of officers to the Subordinate Executive Service consisting of Tehsildars Naib Tehsildars Inspectors of Customs and Excise Inspectors of Co operation and Village Panchayat etc a Selection Board consisting of a member of the Public Service Commission and the Chairman Board of Revenue was set up in January 1951

22 The Rules for selection to the remaining Subordinate Services were also issued during this year These rules empowered the Heads of Departments to make selection out of the existing personnel with provision for hearing representations against the selection by the Public Service Commission

23 Similarly rules for selection and fixation of the Ministerial and Class IV Services were al o drawn up and issued during the year under report

24 The general Civil Services (Classification Control and Appeal) Rule were drawn up and issued in November 1950 These statutory rules provided for the cla sification of Government servants and their control and regulated the procedure of appeals by Govern ment servant against orders punishing them

25 *Unification of revenue administration*—A Committee was appointed for the unification of revenue laws which prepared drafts of the Revenue nd Tenancy Bills In view of the preparation for the abolition of Jagirs and Land Reforms these Bills had to be revised Meanwhile to provide for and regulate the jurisdiction and procedure of Revenue Courts and officers the Rajasthan Revenue Courts (Procedure and Jurisdiction) Act 1951 was promulgated Pending the enactment of comprehensive legislation for the whole of Rajasthan regulating agricultural tenancies land tenures land revenue rent survey record settlement and other matter connected with land this Act provided for such matters arising out of the laws in force in the Convenanting States

26 The Rajasthan Service Rule regulating the conditions of service of Government servants were issued These comprehensive Rule dealt with the conditions of service pay leave foreign service maintenance of service records pension etc of Government employees To enable Government se vants of the Covenanting States to avail of the retirement benefits of the Unit concerned should they wish to do so a provision was made in the Rules to the effect that an employee may within two months of the issue of the Rules or on their substantive appointment in Rajasthan as a result of integration whichever may be later apply for retirement and shall be granted pension or gratuity in accordance with the rules by which they were governed previously in the Covenanting State

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND

CHAPTER III

Board of Revenue

Thakur Jai Krit Singh former Chief Commissioner of Rampur nd Additional Commissioner of Rohilkhand Divi ion in Uttar Pradesh a appointed as Chairman of the Board of Revenue Rajasthan n 14th May 1950 Thakur Lal Singh Saktawat and Shri Altaf hmed Kherie continued to be the Members of Board of Revenue

2 Rules for the guidance of the Revenue Courts and for the nspection of District Offices and Tehsils were circulated to Officer oncerned The rules about the enrolment of Revenue Agents were lso promulgated The following figures show the volume of the ase work done by the Board during the year under report —

Name of Division	Previous year's balance	Institution during the year	Decision during the year	Balance
1 Jaipur	50	1446	1687	2 1
2 Jodhpur	46	331	4	1 3
3 Bikaner	13	4	169	80
4 Udaipur	11	536	36[illegible]	181
5 Kotah	10	07	1 1	6[illegible]
Total	58	6	6 7	7)

Administration of Land

3 *General*—Rajasthan was divided into 5 divisions—Jaipur Jodhpur Bikaner Udaipur and Kotah—and 25 districts The following are the districts in each divisions —

Jaipur Division	7 Districts	Alwar Bharatpur Jaipur Jhunjhunu Sawai Madhopur Sikar and Tonk
Jodhpur Division	7	Barmer Jaisalmer Jalore Jodhpur Nagaur Pali and Sirohi
Bikaner Division	3	Bikaner Churu and Ganganagar
Udaipur Division	5	Banswara Bhilwara Chittorgarh Dungarpur and Udaipur
Kotah Division	3	Bundi Jhalawar and Kotah

4 Each Division was placed in charge of a Commissioner and each District in charge of a Collector The following officers held the posts of Commissioners during the year under report —

(1) Shri P N Kaul	Commissioner	Jaipur
(2) Shri Daulat Singh	Commissioner	Jodhpur
(3) Shri Bhagwat Singh Mehta	Commissioner	Bikaner
(4) Sh i I sl n Pu i	Commissioner	Udaipur
(5) Shri Kesr Singh Ranawat	Commissioner	Kotah

(a) Education

(b) Medical and Public Health (other than Senior posts)

(c) Assi tant Secretaries to Government

21 As regards selection of officers to the Subordinate Executive Service consisting of Tehsildars Naib Tehsildars Inspectors of Customs and Excise Inspectors of Co operation and Village Panchayat etc a Selection Board consisting of a member of the Public Service Commission and the Chairman Board of Revenue was set up in January 1951

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24 The general Civil Services (Cla sification, Control and Appeal) Rules were drawn up and issued in November 1950 These statutory rules provided for the cla sification of Government servants and their control and regulated the procedure of appeals by Govern ment servant against orders punishing them

25 *Unification of revenue administration*—A Committee was appointed for the unification of revenue laws which prepared drafts of the Revenue and Tenancy Bills In view of the preparation for the abolition of Jagirs and Land Reforms these Bills had to be revised Meanwhile to provide for and regulate the juri diction and procedure of Revenue Courts and officers the Rajasthan Revenue Courts (Procedure and Jurisdiction) Act 1951 was promulgated Pending the enactment of comprehensive legislation for the whole of Rajasthan regulating agricultural tenancies land tenures land revenue rent survey record settlement and other matter connected with land this Act provided for such matters arising out of the laws in force in the Convenanting States

26 The Rajasthan Service Rules regulating the conditions of service of Government servants were issued These comprehensive Rules dealt with the conditions of service pay leave foreign service maintenance of service records pension etc of Government employees To enable Government servants of the Covenanting States to avail of the retirement benefits of the Unit concerned should they wish to do so a provision was made in the Rules to the effect that an employee may within two months of the issue of the Rules or on their substantive appointment in Rajasthan as a result of integration whichever may be later apply for retirement and shall be granted pension or gratuity in accordance with the rules by which they were governed previously in the Covenanting State

12 In Bikaner Division the total cultivated area was as follows —

Kh if (ac)		Rab (c es)	
S wn 17 01 406	M tured 11 41 37	Sown 1 39 073	M tu 9 71 343

13 On the whole the condition of crops was satisfactory Due to locust invasion and dry winds considerable damage v as done to Kharif crops The produce however was on the whole better than that of the last year

14 In Udaipur Division 21 91 864 acre of land was cultivated during the year under report while in Kotah Divi ion the area under cultiv ion was 16 94 458 acres

15 *Demand and Collection*—The total land revenue demand and collections during the year under report were as follows—

D vi ons	D mand P	C ll t R	P nt g f l t o
J ipu	1 70 188	1 58 57 480	1
Jodhpu	44 04 500	38 31 677	8(9
B kan	69 4 484	56 84 93	8 1
Ud pur	8 3 118	4 75 3	97 6
K tah	80 1 857	61 78 9(	77 1
T t l	5( ) 45 447	3 90 7 8	

16 *Taccavi Loans*—In Jaipur Division a sum of Rs 6 69 350/ was sanctioned for taccavi loans during the year under report Out of this Rs 5 08 677/ were advanced to the cutivators for minor irrigation works and for purchase of cattle seeds fodder agricultural implements etc

17 A sum of Rs 4 00 000/ was sanctioned for Jodhpur Division for advancing Taccavi loans

18 In Udaipur Division a sum of Rs 6 06 542/ was granted during the year under report

19 In Kotah Division taccavi loan were advanced for repairs of wells tanks pumping sets and purchase of bulloc s seeds etc In addition to this fertilizers were supplied to the cultivators by the Agricultural Department to increa e *Deh Parats*

20 *Revenue case work*—The following ca es were instituted and disposed of during the year under report in each div ion —

Divis ns	P e o B lanc	No n t ut n	T tal	D sp sal	Bal n
Ja pu	16 81	43 4	9 713	4 (	14 4 3
J dhpur	1 000	1 0(0	7 000	11 0 9	1(0))
B k n	13 8 3	13 400	3	1 7	11 13
Uda pu	30 (30	4 6	42	43 11	28 1
Kot h	11 01	8 3	19 936	1 (1	7 3 4
T tal	84 018	1 5 146	1) 14	1 8 16	8 (

21 *Resumption*—In Jaipur district 2066 Bighas of land in 12 villages yielding an annual income of Rs 11 945/ were resumed In Alwar district Raj M ufi measuring 54 bighas 11 bi v yield ing an annual income of Rs 57 2 6 was resumed during the y under report

5 The number of sub divisions and Tehsils in each district were as follows —

D n	D t cts	Sub D vi ns	Teh ls
(1) J r	7		66
( ) J dl pu		1	8
(3) B k n	3	9	0
(4) Uda p		18	I
( ) K tah	3	9	33
	5	66	198

6 The density of population differs from district to di and the population according to 1951 censu was as follows —

D t	Po u t on
(1) J u	58 8 011
(2) J dhpu	33 r 60
(3) B ka r	14 J1 831
(4) Ud pu	31 68 099
( ) I ot l	14 18 0 7

7 *Area villages etc*—The total area number of occupied and unoccupied area of each integrating unit are below —

Div ns	Numb r f V llages	Ar a n Squ r m le	Khalsa ar a (n ac Oc upied	Unoccupie
Ja r	10 f37	3 9	f 9 87	19 3 3 0
J dhpu	4 J36	54 6	17 t0	14 0 7
B ker	3 368	3 317	0 0	1 1 8
Uda r	9 503	18 140	2 0 61	9 79 4
Kotah	4 J31	11 14	8 5	31 56 8
T tal	33 37	1 30 3 6	1 4 38 683	1 16 58

8 In the absence of a unified tenancy legislatio of rent tenure prevailing in covenanting Units continu State

9 *Rainfall*—The rains set in the State by the 1950 and finished by the middle of October The r from division to division The Jaipur Division had a rainfall while in Jodhpur Division it ranged from s 25 inches In Bikaner Division the rainfall ranged fr to 11 inches In Udaipur Division there was about 32 inc in Kotah Division it ranged from 27 91 at Shahbad to

10 *Cultivation of crops*—In Jaipur Division t vated area during the year under report was 36 05 18 which 7 88 489 acres of land was under irrigation T crops was normal Due to hail storm cold winds rains in some of the districts the standing crops we ome extent

11 In Jodhpur Division the total area under c

12 In Bikaner Division the total cultivated area was as follows —

Kh if (ac e)		R b (cr s)	
Sown 17 01 406	Matu ed 11 41 237	Sown 1 39 073	M tur + 9 71 343

13 On the whole the condition of crops was satisfactory Due to locust invasion and dry winds considerable damage was done to Kharif crops The produce however was on the whole better than that of the last year

14 In Udaipur Division 21 91 864 acre of land was cultivated during the year under report while in Kotah Division the area under cultiv ion was 16 94 458 acres

15 *Demand and Collection*—The total land revenue demand and collections during the year under report were as follows —

Divi i n	Dem nd P	C ll t n Rs	P nt al sat f
J ip	21 70 458	1 78 7 480	1
J dhpur	44 04 500	38 31 6 7	8 9
Bikan	69 4 484	56 84 593	8 1
Uda pu	85 3 118	4 7 3	87 6
K t h	80 1 8 7	61 78 706	77 1
T t l	5 00 4 44	3 9) 7 8	

16 *Taccavi Loans*—In Jaipur Division a sum of Rs 6 69 350/ was sanctioned for taccavi loans during the year under report Out of this Rs 5 08 677/ were advanced to the cutivators for minor irrigation works and for purchase of cattle seeds fodder agricul tural implements etc

17 A sum of Rs 4 00 000/ was sanctioned for Jodhpur Division for advancing Taccavi loans

18 In Udaipur Division a sum of Rs 6 06 542/ was granted during the year under report

19 In Kotah Division taccavi loans were advanced for repairs of wells tanks pumping sets and purchase of bullocks seeds etc In addition to this fertilizers were supplied to the cultivators by the Agricultural Department to increase *Deh Parats*

20 *Revenue case work*—The following cases were instituted and disposed of during the year under report in each divi ion —

D vis ns	P ev o B lan	Ne n t ut on	T tal	Disposal	Bal n
Ja pu	16 81	43 4	9 713	4 r	14 4 3
Jodhp	1 000	1 000	000	11 0 9	16 033
Bik n	13 8 3	13 400	3	1	
Ud pu	30 680	4 c	4	43 711	
K ot h	11 04	8 3	19 036	1 61	
T tal	84 018	1 6 146	1) 141	1 8 16	

21 *Resumption*—In Jaipur district 2066 Bighas of 1 12 village yielding an annual income of Rs 11 945/ were In Alwar district Raj M ufi measuring 54 bighas 11 biswa ing an annual income of Rs 37 2 6 was resumed during th under report

22 There was no fresh grant of village in Jagir during the year Four villages were resumed in Bikaner District

23 *Exchange*—In Bikaner Division 17 cases of exchange of land were sanctioned during the year under report In 6 cases exchanges were given in the same chak and in 11 cases exchange was allowed in other chaks

24 *One Year Plan*—With a view to provide improvement in drinking water facilities in the rural areas the Government introduced a scheme of one Year Plan during the year in Jaipur Division and to implement it Rs 2 36 118/ were sanctioned for purposes of constructing and repairing wells and tanks Out of this amount Rs 1 27 712 were spent on construction of 30 new and on repairs of 113 old wells and bunds

25 In Udaipur Division under one Year Plan a sum of R 30 000/ were sanctioned to be spent on the improvement of means of irrigation Out of this amount of Rs 22 128/ was spent

26 In Kotah Division several works were taken up under one Year Plan Many of them were completed Rs 1 11 ,42 10 3 was sanctioned and R 72 164 13 6 was spent during this year

Land Records.

27 Shri Chhail Behari Lal R A S continued to be Director of Land Records and Inspector General of Registration and Stamps during the year under report He was assisted by 3 Assi tant Directors of Land Records and an Officer on Special Duty

28 Out of the total area of 1 30 356 sq miles of the State only 82 202 square miles were settled In most of the settled areas land records were not fully maintained before the formation of Rajasthan Patwaries were working nearly in 66 796 square miles

29 In the area where regular land records were not maintained correct statistical data could not be made available The appointment of Patwaries therefore was the prime necessity for the collection of such data A scheme for extending patwar system to non khalsa surveyed and settled areas was drawn up As sufficient number of trained Patwaries was not available 32 training schools were opened in various Districts to train 1 500 Patwaries Out of 1 300 candidates who appeared in Patwar hip examination 900 came out successful 12 schools were opened again as trained Patwaries were still required in Jodhpur and Bikaner Divisions

30 As a preliminary step towards the extension of the land records system in the surveyed non khalsa area where no land record agencies existed uptil now copies of the settlement record were got prepared during the year under report

31 The work of reallocation of Patwaris and Inspectors

Bikaner

32 Action was taken to establish a Tehsil Land Records Officer under an Office Kanungo in every Tehsil and the District Land Records Officer assisted by a Sadar Kanungo in every District under the Collector

33 The first two chapters of the Land Records Manual were drafted by the Officer on Special Duty In the covenanting units various systems of land records based on those of the Punjab U P or C P were followed The evolution of a unified system was an arduous task requiring careful study and attention A meeting of the Assistant Directors of Land Records District Land Records Officers and one or two Inspectors from every Division was called to discuss the subject matter of the draft Chapters and to make suggestions

34 Uniform forms were prepared and prescribed for the use of Patwaris keeping in view the different kinds of forms in use in various units during this year

35 Preparation of Tehsil and District maps was also taken up out of which maps for 123 tehsils were prepared A set of information for every village containing details of areas under various categories number of holdings and other matters of interest concerning revenue was collected These statements were prepared for most of the tehsils of Rajasthan during the year

36 *Raingauge Stations*—The integration and reorganisation of raingauge stations in Rajasthan was completed in January 1951 394 raingauge stations existed formerly out of which 361 stations were decided to be maintained The administrative control of 176 raingauge stations maintained by the Revenue Department and three maintained by the Education Department was vested in the Director of Land Records The raingauge at the headquarters of each district and other important places was ordered to be regularly inspected by an Inspector

37 The timely submission of an agrarian report giving the following information was introduced during the year under report —

(1) Rainfall
(2) Condition of crops
(3) Natural calamity
(4) Relief measures taken
(5) Supply position of foodgrains
(6) Water supply
(7) Supply of fodder
(8) Market price of foodgrains
(9) Epidemics
(10) Condition of live stock and
(11) General

38 It is issued fortnightly and published periodically in the Rajasthan Raj Patra

39 Against the budget grant of Rs 53 12 000/ the total expenditure on Land Records Department amounted to Rs 38 58 000/ during the year

Survey and Settlement

40 Shri H R Mishra continued to be the Settlement Commis sioner of Rajasthan during the year Settlement Officers were appointed in various Districts and the whole Department was reorganised

41 A conference of Settlement Officers was called before the commencement of the field season and systematic programme drawn up for the following season Rent Rate reports in respect of 18 Tehsils involving 2 621 villages with an area of 12 327 square miles were ent to Government for sanction The number of villages in which survey and settlement work was done in different stages in various Districts is shown below —

District	Survey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jodhpur	111	35	8		17	
Kotah	80	40	408			83
Chittor	410	4 7	428			
Bikaner	109	78	1080	28	108	
Udaipur	14	304	09	40	184	
Jalore	68	10	104		47	
Sikar	40	63	316	020	625	
Pali	94	40	40			
Jaipur	71	180	4 5	47	340	
Total	1 08	1035	30 3	74	1 88	83

42 The number of soil classes was reduced where it was possible It was decided to classify land under three categories —

(i) Land with pala
(ii) Land without pala and
(iii) Banjar in Bikaner unit

43 *Abadi Survey and Record Operations* —Abadi Survey and Record operations in Jaipur City and in a few other towns were in hand from 1942 As the records were not maintained and corrected annually Government ordered the winding up of these operations after finishing some essential work in hand

44 Similarly Revision Settlement Operations at Dholpur were also decided to be closed down

Registration and Stamps

45 The Rajasthan Government adopted the Indian Registra tion Act for Rajasthan in January 1950 and the drafting of the tabl of registration fees was taken in hand

46 For the work of registration Districts and Sub District were formed and the Tehsildars and some of the Sub Divisiona Officers and Munsiffs of the respective Districts and Sub District were appointed Sub Registrars Six whole time Sub Registrar were also appointed at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur, Kotah an Alwar

Land Acquisition

47 The work relating to acquisition of property was carried out in different places according to the laws prevailing in various Units

48 *Jaipur*—Shri Manilal Bhutt Sub Divisional Officer Jaipur worked as Land Acquisition Officer at Jaipur in addition to his own duties

49 Awards in 11 cases were submitted to the Government for sanction amounting to Rs 73 822/ approximately for acquisition of pucca houses *kham* huts wells and land in the city and suburbs etc of Jaipur

50 A sum of Rs 72 602 3 6 was sanctioned by the Government out of which a sum of Rs 64 497 3 6 was paid to the owners of houses wells and land etc till the close of the year

51 *Bikaner Division*—No land was acquired during the year under report The following cases were pending —

(1) Acquisition of land for canal colony and brick kilns at Sadulgarh (Hunmangarh)

(2) Acquisition of land 550 bighas of Messrs Sukhlal Khubchand at Ganganagar for town improvement purposes

(3) Acquisition of land for Power House at Ganganagar

(4) Acquisition of land for Gaushala at Raisinghnagar

(5) Acquisition of land for road along Karniji distributory

CHAPTER IV

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Agriculture

General—Dr T S Sabnis (retired from U P Service) continued to be the Director of Agriculture during the year under review He had six Deputy Directors under him dealing with (1) Crop Husbandary (2) Farms and Research (3) Cotton (4) Fruit and vegetables (5) Live Stock and (6) Veterinary

There were also experts dealing with Agricultural Chemistry Botany Mycology Entomology Statistics Agricultural Engineering and Hydrology Each District had a District Agricultural Officer There were 27 Farm Managers in charge of the 27 Farms in the State

2 The integration of the Department had been completed during the year and each Officer joined his post

Grow More Food Campaign

3 Dr Sabnis also held the post of Food Commissioner and schemes were approved for increasing the food production to the extent of 25 000 tons during the year by (a) distributing improved seed (b) distributing manures and fertilizers (c) development of irrigation facilities by deepening of wells installing boring sets and persian wheels (d) distributing bullocks of good breed (e) reclamation of infested lands and (f) distributing taccavi for purchase of agricultural machinery

4 1000 pairs of bullocks of good breed were purchased and distributed to cultivators on the basis of interest free taccavi loans to be recovered in five years The total amount of taccavi Loans sanctioned for various agricultural purposes was as follows

(1) Pumping sets	Rs	3 41 8 /
(2) Tractor	Rs	1 44 798/
(3) Miscellaneous machinery	Rs	11 30 /
(4) Bullocks	Rs	1 4 690/
(5) Wells	Rs	0 6 0/
(6) Seed	Rs	7 480/
	Rs	8 98 205/

5 *Crop competition*—A sum of Rs 25 000/ was sanctioned for giving prizes to cultivators for growing better crops Shri R N Chaturvedi District Agricultural Officer Kotah was appointed Officer on Special Duty to organise the competition of best crops and best milching buffaloes

6 *Improvement of seeds*—Improved varieties of seeds of 14 931 mds of wheat C 591 6202 mds of wheat N P 718 and local 5491 mds of jowar 14356 mds of bajra 3 588 mds of maize (Jaunpuri yellow and white), 755 mds of cotton seeds (C Indore No 1, C 522 and Buri

107) 927 mds of potato seeds 865 mds of barley 153 mds of gram and 532 mds of sweet potatoes were distributed to cultivator in various places in Rajasthan

7 *Compost and Fertilizer*—Difficulties were experienced owing to the conservative nature of cultivators of Rajasthan in popularising the use of ammonium sulphate super phosprate bone meal and oil cakes A beginning was however made and 174 tons of ammonium sulphate 133 tons of super phosphates 193 mds of bone meal 1006 mds of green manuring 368 mds of oil cakes and 20 186 tons of compost were distributed among the cultivators in Raja than Green manure seeds were distributed free of cost for popularising it Nearly 20 000 composts pits were dug in villages during the year

8 *Land Reclamation*—Every effort was made to break new land—both by the Agriculture and Revenue Departments From reports received large areas of land were reclaimed during the year

9 The movement gained momentum during the year and 35 197 acres of new land was cultivated by means of ordinary and mechanised methods during the year under report In Sirohi district commendable work was done to encourage food production During the year permission to dig about 50 wells was accorded and Air Compressor was supplied to cultivators for boring and deepening of wells

10 In Bikaner Division extensive propaganda to bring more land under plough was made and the advantages of cultivation with improved implements and use of fertilizers were explained to the cultivators As a result the area under temporary cultivation in the year under review increased by about 1 743 acres as compared with the previous year In Udaipur Division 9 639 acres of new land were brought under cultivation and 11 124 acres of new land brought under irrigation during the year Is Kotah Division efforts were also made to a great extent in Grow More Food Campaign and 28 258 acres of land was brought under cultivation

11 Vast tracts of land which had been lying waste and desolate were brought under cultivation The cultivators were fully encouraged to reclaim wa te land and all possible help was given to them to achieve this end The total area reclaimed during the year under report in various districts of Jaipur Division was 27 496 acres 1 821 acres in Udaipur Division and 28 000 acres in Kotah Division

12 *Controlled articles*—Distribution of controlled commodities like iron steel and cement was undertaken by the Department with a view to help the agriculturists 946 tons of iron and steel 432 tons of G C asd black sheet 8¼ tons of G P sheets 19 tons of C I sheets 1730 ft pipes 5512 tons of cement 46 tons of coal and 5 00 000 bricks were distributed

13 *Exhibitions and propaganda*—In addition to propaganda tours undertaken by the members of the District Staff the Department participated in the following Exhibitions —

(1) Agricultural Exhibitions at Deeg and Bharatpur
(2) Industrial Exhibition at Jaipur
(3) Rajasthan Educational Exhibition at Jaipur
(4) Agricultural and Art Exhibition at Sirohi
(5) Agricultural Show at Booj (Jaipur)
(6) Agricultural Exhibition at Dungarpur
(7) Agricultural Exhibition at Baheshwarji (Dungarpur)

14 *Irrigation facilities*—With a view to develop irrigation facilities a scheme for deepening of wells installation of pumping sets and persian wheels was formulated 1580 wells were deepened or repaired 1009 new wells were constructed and 1577 wells and 102 tanks or Bunds were repaired

15 *Agricultural Education*—The Research Assistant Mr C M Mathur was deputed to the Indian Agriculture Research Institute at New Delhi for training in soil survey work Three State nominees continued their post graduate studies in different aspects of agriculture at various institution in India The Agriculture School at Sawai Madhopur turned out the first batch of 25 diploma holders in Agriculture after finishing the two year training in March 1951 A stipend of Rs 30/ p m was granted to every student of the School by the Rajasthan Government

16 *Cotton extension scheme*—The area under cotton cultivation in Rajasthan was about 3 75 000 acres The scheme for the development of cotton to increase the area by 65 000 acres and to introduce improved strains of cotton suitable for various places was approved by the Government of India and the Rajasthan Government As a result of the efforts made and the introduction of the Scheme the area increased by about 40 000 acres The following are the three main cotton growing regions in Rajasthan —

(a) Gang Canal (Ganganagar District)
(b) Jhalawar
(c) Udaipur Bhilwara and Kapasin

17 *Research Experiment*—A large number of experiments were conducted at various Experimental Farms with a view to find out high yielding varieties and optimum doses of manure and fertilizer and to evolve certain crosses

18 *Agriculture Farms*—The State owned 27 Agriculture Farms in various districts The size of the Farms varied from 10 to 600 acres and were generally in bad condition They required large investment of fund which were not available The income of the Farms amounted to Rs 97 382/ while the expenditure amounted to Rs 2 43 066/ during the year Only four Farms at Jetsar Karanpur Padampur (Ganganagar District) and Padasoli (Jaipur District) showed profit while the remaining were in loss

19 The Agricultural Chemist concentrated on the compost development work as the Chemical Laboratory could not be fitted up at Bharatpur owing to lack of water facilities Rural compost making was started in Bharatpur District and the Municipalities at Bharatpur and Alwar were encouraged to follow the scientific methods of compost making

20 *Plant Protection Measures*—Various diseases were noticed in crops which tended to assume serious proportions in the State Experiments were conducted at Basi Farm (Jaipur District) to notice variations in the germination of the chlamydospores of the sugarcane smut to test the relative efficacy of hydrophobic collodial sulphur dust for the control of rust and at Pali to test the increase in yield of wheat as a result of spray with hydrophobic collodial sulphur

21 A separate Plant Protection Organisation was set up to protect crops from the depredation of insects pests and locusts Dr K D Baweja was appointed to be the Entomologist and Shri D V Kolhi held charge as the Plant Protection Officer

22 *Anti Locusts Operations*—There was a heavy infestation of locust swarms in 12 districts of Rajasthan in June 1950 and in 15 Districts in July In Jaipur Division alone the locust swarms visited 2274 villages and laid eggs in 87 villages in Sikar and Jhunjhunu Districts In Jodhpur Division damage was caused to crops to some extent inspite of the best endeavours In Bikaner Division during the year under report 17 swarms came from the Bahwalpur State of Pakistan and a few swarms entered via Jaisalmer In Kotah Division a few villages suffered loss which was about four annas in a rupee In August 1950 the activities were mainly confined to Ganganagar while from October 1950 to the end of February 1951 locusts were reported from 14 to 18 Districts

23 In all 778 movements of locust swarms were noticed The area of breeding during the monsoon extended to 144 square miles and breeding was reported to be in 86 square miles Vigorous efforts were made to control the locusts swarms in which the services of various departments were also mobilised

24 *Agriculture engineering*—The Department purchased 4 boring rigs and 6 compressors No work could however be done during the year as the staff could be recruited only by the close of the year

25 *Fruits and vegetables*—The integration of this section was completed in September 1950 when fruit gardens were transferred from the P W D to the Agriculture Department There are 132 fruit gardens of the Government all over the State During the year 62 000 fruit plants were distributed to the public free of cost

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26 In July 1950 the Livestock section was separated from the Veterinary and its Headquarters shifted from Bharatpur to Bikaner with Shri Durga Dan as Deputy Director Livestock

27 As a result of general survey of the different breeds of cattle in Rajasthan it was found that Sindhi breed occurs in Bikaner and Jodhpur Mewat at Alwar and Bharatpur and Malvi at Kotah and Jhalawar In Alwar the Rath Breed which serves the dual purpose of milching and drafting is now fast disappearing In Kishengarh district cross between Jir and Local is known as Ajmer Khan As regard buffaloes Murrah is found in some parts of Bikaner

28 *Cattle fairs* —Cattle fairs were held at Parbatsar Nagaur Tilwara and Gogameri

29 *Dairy Development* —There were 20 Dairies in Rajasthan A few dairies on co operative basis were started in Rajasthan during the year

30 *Cattle breeding farms* —There were 4 Government Cattle Breeding Farms (1) Basi (Jaipur) (2) Alwar (3) Nagaur (4) Kotah Pure Hariana breed of cattle are kept at Basi The strength of the herd was 104 The Cattle Breeding Farm at Alwar consists of pure Mewat breed cows Hissar breed was maintained at Kotah and the cattle of Nagauri breed were maintained at Nagaur All the animals at the Cattle Fairs were tested against tuberculosis

31 *Gowshalas* —There were 128 Gowshalas and Pinjrapoles in the State during the year Proposals for the improvement of the Gowshalas and Pinjrapoles on modern lines to serve as a cattle breeding station and milk producing centres remained under consideration

32 *Fisheries* —The right of fishing and killing of crocodiles was auctioned at various places in Rajasthan and substantial revenue realised on this account Fish were exported to Agra Ajmer and Delhi

33 *Poultry Farm* —There were two Government Poultry Farms one at Udaipur and the other at Jaipur during the year

34 *Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries* —There were 133 Hospitals and Dispensaries in Rajasthan out of which 127 were run by Government and 6 by the District Board of Ganganagar There were 7 First Class Hospitals at Jaipur Jodhpur Bikaner Udaipur Kotah Alwar and Bharatpur 44 Second Class Hospitals and 75 Third Class Hospitals

35 The Disease Investigation Scheme centre was shifted from Ajmer to Jodhpur The Government of Rajasthan would meet half of the expenses and the remaining half would be paid by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research There is a Pathological Laboratory at Jaipur

36 A mobile Veterinary Dispensary was constructed on a Station Wagon for touring in the villages

37 Thirteen students were sent for training in Veterinary Science by various Covenanting Units to Veterinary Colleges in India Two of these completed their training and were appointed as Veterinary Assistant Surgeons

Forests

38 Shri Sugan Chand Kothari continued to be the Chief Conservator of Forests with headquarters at Kotah

39 The integrated et up of the Forest Department was reviewed in the light of the recommendations made by the Special Selection Board for the selection of Officers

40 The total area of forests in Rajasthan is about 12 929 sq miles of which 2 827 were in the Eastern Circle and 7 102 in the Western Circle The exact area and cla ses of forests will be known after the Forests Settlement operations which are under way, are over

41 The number of forest offences pending on 1st April 1950 was 1795 The number of new offences during the year was 8324 At the end of the year 2 837 cases were pending and the total amount realised as fine or compensation was Rs 84 872/

42 During the year the Grass Birs were leased out to contractors who exploited them and sold grass to the public A number of coupes were leased out subject to the restriction that the fire wood from these coupes wa sold at fixed price in particular towns

43 Grazing of cattle in various areas was allowed on payment of dues fixed by Government in various places

44 *Fires*—There were 214 cases of fire affecting 698 825 acres of forests and the damage was estimated at Rs 9 764/

45 *Forest industrie* —The following minor industries thrived directly or indirectly on forest produce —

(i) Biris (ii) Bobbins and toys (iii) Catechu manufacture (iv) Charcoal manufacture (v) Extraction of Khas oil (vi) Tanning industry (particularly with Anwal Bark in Jodhpur and Udaipur Divisions) (vii) Palm Gur manufacture The revenue of Rs 18 00 361/ was derived from the manufacture of Katha (catechu)

46 *Arboriculture*—Arboriculture is a separate section in Jodhpur Division with separate staff which plants road side trees within a radius of six miles from the city Nurseries were maintained and trees planted on roads in Udaipur Bundi Chittor etc

47 *Training*—Out of 16 candidates admitted on 1st November 1949 in the Forest School at Kotah for training for Subordinate Forest Service 14 passed out For the next Session 20 students ere admitted

48 *Preservation of wild animals*—The Department continued to preserve wild life and check poaching It also issued licenses for big and small game shooting

49 *Zoos*—Five Zoos at Jaipur Jodhpur Udaipur Bikaner and Kotah were continued under the control of the Assistant Game Wardens

50 *Grass Farms*—Separate Grass Farms under the Divisional Forest Officers were maintained at Jaipur and Jodhpur As famine is common in Rajasthan the collection and stacking of grass in large quantities for use in scarcity areas cannot be over emphasised

51 *Forest Settlement*—During the year under report maps of 179 village comprising 311 sq miles were prepared 28 Blocks comprising 299 sq miles were demarcated Khasras of 101 villages were prepared and notices issued in 306 villages

52 *Receipts and Expenditure*—The total revenue of the Forest Department amounted to Rs 45 46 549/ and the expenditure to Rs 23 89 401/

Civil Supplies

53 *General*—Shri Bahuran Sinha continued to be *Commissioner* of Civil Supplies for Rajasthan He was assisted by three Deputy Commissioners and seven Assistant Commissioners There was a Deputy Commissioner in each Division and a District Supply Officer in each District under the control of the Collector

54 *Food*—Scarcity conditions owing to the failure of rains continued in the Jodhpur and Udaipur Divisions during the year Inspite of transport difficulties and exhaustion of stocks of the people owing to successive failures of rain fall arrangements for supply of foodgrains in the scarcity areas were quite satisfactory Special arrangements had to be made for feeding 84 lacs of people affected for which purpose cheap grains shops were started In rural areas alone over 500 cheap grains shops were opened Statutory rationing remained in force in Jodhpur and Bikaner and partial rationing in other big cities and towns

55 *Procurement*—As a result of procurement drive 32 25 000 mds of Rabi foodgrains were procured in the State during the year and 8 75 000 mds of kharif grain or a total of 41 00 000 mds In addition 15 26 700 mds of grain were received from the Government of India under the Basic Plan

56 The procurement levy in Rabi was reali ed per cultivated acre in various Divisions at the following rates —

S l Cla s	Wh t Mds Srs	B rl y Md S s	Gr m Mds Srs	Bajh r Mds S	G jra Mds Srs	Go han Mds S
			Levy per ulti ted r a (Ben. 1 Md)			
			Ja pur Divisi n			
Ch h	4 3	3 8	1 0	14	4 0	3 6
N h	3 8	16	1 0	1 38	3	14
Oth So l	0 3	0 3	0 33	0 3	0 3	0 3
			K tah D n			
Ch h	4 3	3 8	1 0	14	4 0	3 6
N h	3 8	3 8	1 0	14	3 8	14
All Othe S l	1 10	1	0 3	0 39	1 8	1 1
			B k n D n			
Nel	4 3	3 8	1 0	14	4 0	3 6
All Oth r S ls	0 3	0 3	0 32	0 3	0 3	0 3
			Uda pu D v n			
Chah	0	1 30	1 0	1 5	2 5	0
N hr	1 0	1	1 0	1 11	1 11	1 0
All Othe S l	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3
			J dhp D n			
Chah	1 3	1 4	1 0	1	1 30	1 8
Ne	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 10	1 10	1 0
All Oth r S l	0 3	0 3	0 3	1 3	0 3	0 3

57 Rabi procurement on monopoly system was in force in Ganganagar District where 80% of the grains purchased by dealers in specified Mandies was realised as levy The procurement prices were as follows —

Wh t	R 13/ p Md upto 31 7-50
	R 1 /l p Md aft rw d
B l y	R 8/6 p Md
G am	R 9/ p Ml
B jh	Rs 8/11/ p Md
G j	R 10/11/ p Md upto 31 7 50
	R 10/9/ p Md ft rw ds

58 Kharif procurement was made in Jodhpur Udaipur and otah Divisions only and was at the following rates per acre —

	G a n l vy p lt v ted acr					
	B j a		Jowa		M	
	Md	Srs	Md	Srs	Md	Srs
g t d	1	4	1	4	1	4
rr gat d	0	0	0	0	0	20

59 Kharif procurement was not successful In Bikaner and otah Divisions the procurement was by levy on trade

60 The procurement prices of Kharif grains were as under —

J w r	R 8/ p Md
B j a	R 9/ pe Md
M	R 8/ p r Md

61 As regards storage 16 new godowns of 600 tons capacity ere added to the existing 65 godowns making a total of 81

62 *Cement*—The Cement position was somewhat acute at one time Later on it eased on account of the liberal import policy of the Government of India and sufficient quantities of foreign cement having become available in the market The total allotment of cement from indigenous sources was about 43 350 tons

63 *Iron and Steel*—The total non agricultural quota for this State was about 3 000 tons a year As there was no advanced State Development Schemes or Government sponsored housing schemes no substantial quota could be secured under this head

64 The quotas of iron and steel and cement (non agricultural) and sugar were distributed among various divisions on the basis of population

The non agricultural quarterly quotas of iron and steel cement and pipe were distributed as follows in various divisions —

Division	Iron and steel Tons	Cement Tons	Pipe ft
Jaipur	1 33	23 10	1 34 4 7
Jodhpur	679	1? 83	70 303
Bikaner	313 5	735	40 106
Udaipur	659	1? 370	50 840
Kótah	319 5	350	31 97

65 *Coal and coke*—The supply of this commodity was governed by the Coal Control Order This order was mainly applied to collieries So far as distribution was concerned there was no control over it The distribution was however regulated as the entire supply was arranged through the Department and the contractors were in constant fear of stoppage of their supplies if it was ever found that their activities were inconsistant with Government policy The only difficulty experienced was due to change of gauge over Railways which resulted in transportation bottlenecks

66 *Kerosine Oil*—There was partial control over kerosine oil but due to the availability of sufficient quantities there was almost full relaxation over it distribution Oil companies maintained adequate supply at all important point

67 *Sugar*—Sugar was decontrolled under a Gentleman s Agreement of the Government of India with the Sugar Syndicate Owing however to the scarcity of sugar in the market the Government of India issued the Sugar Control Order and the entire stock with the Mills was frozen Similar action was taken in Rajasthan in connection with the Ganganagar Sugar Mill and Mewar Sugar Mill at Bhupalnagar The sugarcane crop was also poor this year and it was feared that the Mills will not be able to produce even one million tons which was the normal production Steps were therefore taken to control the prices of Gur and Khandsari and restrictions were also placed on their movement *Kolhus* were then licensed and the manufacture of Gur and Khandsari was prohibited in the factory zone This order had unpleasant repercussion in Ganganagar The order was subsequently withdrawn within 3 weeks

68 The sugar position was normal in the year under review except that the quota of 3 000 tons per month proved to be inadequate

69 *Cotton*—The production of cotton in Rajasthan was estimated at about 1 00 000 bales whereas the requirements of local Mills was about 50 000 bales leaving a clear margin of 50 000 bales for export Although the Mills were advised to cover up their requirements as soon as possible this was not done due to lack of finance and the position was further aggravated due to the decision of the Government of India to supply 4 00 000 bales of Bengal Deshi Cotton to U S A

70 *Yarn*—Rajasthan was allotted a running quota of 900 bales of yarn out of which about 600 bales were received every month

71 *Cloth*—The uniform system of distribution was introduced according to which a separate importer cum wholesaler for each district was appointed in addition to one in the Jaipur City The demand for coarse and medium cloth was very pressing but in the absence of statutory rationing 1000 fair price shops were opened

Co operative Societies

72 Shri P P Bhargava continued to be the Registrar of Co operative Societies and ex officio Registrar of Joint Stock Companies as well as the Registrar of Village Panchayats and Commissioner of Small Savings Scheme

73 *Education*—A training school was started at Jaipur for imparting training to the staff of the Co-operative Department and of the co operative institutions The staff sanctioned for the school consisted of one Education Officer two Training Inspectors for the post of Education Officer services of an experienced Officer—Shri Pitambar Singh—were obtained on deputation from the Punjab Government He joined on 23rd March 1951 The posts of two Educational Inspectors remained vacant

74 *Expenditure*—There are no heads of receipts under this department The expenditure under the Co-operative Department amounted to Rs 4 22 126/ /9 as against the sanctioned grants of Rs 6 25 077/

75 *Societies*—There were 2 850 Societies at the close of the previous year 122 fresh societies were registered during the year brining the total to 2 972 Their distribution in the various Circles was as follows —

		No of Societies
1	Jaipur	566
2	Alwar	346
3	Bharatpur	692
4	Jodhpur	310
5	Bikaner	161
6	Udaipur	168
7	Kotah	730

Of these 20 are Central (7 Credits and 13 non Credit) and 2 9[illegible]2 Primary Societies The new societies were of various types such as multi purpose consumer stores agricultural credit cottage workers including weavers co operative farming motor transport The Co-operative movement did not exist in Banswara Dungarpur Sirohi and Jaisalmer Districts

76 Financing—In Jaipur Division the Bank of Jaipur Ltd. continued to finance the co-operative societies at 4 per cent rate of interest to the extent of Rs 6 00 000/ on Government guarantee In addition the Government further guaranteed cash credit facilities to the extent of Rs 15 00 000/ to be given by the Bank of Jaipur Ltd to the Central Co operative Industrial and Marketing Federation Ltd Jaipur at 4½ rate of interest on the recommendation of the Registrar Actually only Rs 68 684/ and Rs 26 68 112/- were advanced to the Societies and the Federation respectively during the year

77 The Central Co operative Bank at Alwar continued to remain the financing agency for societies in Alwar There was no appreciable change in its position excepting that it showed a further loss during the year of Rs 1 772/ making the total loss commencing from 1947 to 1950 at Rs 8 213/8/9 Considering that the Bank was not in a position to maintain adequate staff which was so necessary to run the same Government santioned a subsidy amounting to Rs 5 888/ to be spent on the maintenance of the following staff etc —

Manager	1 at Rs 150/ p m	Rs 1 900/
Accountant	1 at Rs 80/ p m	Rs 960/
Cashier	1 at R 60/ p m	7[illegible]0/
Peons	2 at Rs 35/ each	840/
Dearness allowance		888/
Stationery and Contingency		680
	Total	Rs [illegible]

The loan granted to the Bank by the erstwhile Government of Matsya in the year 1948-49 amounting to Rs 1 05 000/ remained outstanding during the year With the gradual return of the Meos efforts to rehabilitate the defunct societies were made and it was hoped that the Bank would recover its lost position within a year or two

78 Shri Krishna Bank of Bharatpur continued to remain the financing agency for the co-operative societies in that district The requirements of the societies however could not be met in full or in time with the result that the movement was rather adversely affected During the year under review loans aggregating to Rs 98 754/ were advanced to the members of the co-operative societies by this Bank. A loan of Rs 1,550/ was also sanctioned by the Rehabilitation Department bringing the total amount of co-operative loans to Rs 1 00 404/ Its distribution was as follows —

Seed	Rs 45 827/
Bullocks	Rs 37 595/
Bullock Carts	Rs 5 832/

85 *General Credit Institution* —The total number of co operative central banks and unions in Rajasthan remained at 7 as it stood last year with a membership of 1038 Societies and 2074 individuals The membership for the last year was 928 societies and 2166 individuals The following co-operative figures show their general condition —

		1949 50	1950-51
Membership			
Individual		2 106	704
Societies		9 8	1 038
Working capital	Rs	64 00 lacs	64 46 lacs
Owned capital		4 9 lacs	5 lacs
Deposit			
By societies		2 4 lac	3 6 lacs
By individuals		47 4 lacs	50 33 lac

86 The Kotah Central Co-operative Bank and the Land Mortgage Bank Ganganagar earned a profit of Rs 34 900/ and Rs 9 421/7/3 respectively while the Central Co operative Bank, Alwar showed a loss of Rs 1 772/ because the Bank had to pay interest on the deposits while a large number of Meos against whom the Bank dues are outstanding did not make any repayments to the Bank The remaining 4 central credit institutions also earned a profit of Rs 2 137/

87 Usual dividend paid varied from 4 to 6 per cent whereas the lending rate varied from 4½ per cent to 7½ per cent

88 *Central Non credit Societies* —The total number of central non credit societies during the year was 13 with a membership of 254 individuals and 703 Societies with a working capital of Rs 6 39 lacs as against 9 with a membership of 254 individuals and 516 societies with a working capital of 12 lacs in 1949 50 These 13 institutions included 5 co-operative commission shops working in Bharatpur District These shops purchased goods of the value of Rs 3 30 838/ and sold goods worth nearly Rs 3½ lacs Goods sold by all central non credit institutions during the year amounted to Rs 12 77 lacs on which there was a net loss of Rs 1 04 622/ while during the last year sale of goods worth Rs 36 44 685/ earned a profit of Rs 29 591/ This loss was mainly due to the fact that the prices of yarn in the year under review fell considerably resulting in huge losses to these institutions

89 *Agricultural Credit Societies*—The position of the agricultural credit societies in the State remained as follows as compared to what it was in 1949 50 —

Types of Societies	1949 50	1950 51
(a) Agricultural Credit Societies with limited liability	184	1 3
(b) Agricultural Credit Societies with unlimited liability	15 1	1583
(c) Grain Banks	13	8
	1718	1474

	1949 50	1950 51
Membership	31 528	31 311
Loans advanced	Rs 16 1 lacs 688 Mds	20 99 lacs 6 678 Mds
Recoveries	Rs 14 6 lacs 3 016 Mds	10 99 lacs 4 330 Mds
Outstanding at the end of the year	Rs 97 lacs 7 110 Md	0 30 9 974 Md
Overdue	Rs 4 87 lacs	5 54 lacs
Shares	Rs 5 37 lacs 2 99 Mds	78 lacs 399 Mds
Reserve	Rs 5 8 lacs	6 9 lacs
Working capital	Rs 27 6 lacs	8 8 lacs 13 4 3 Md
Profit	Rs 90 000/	1 06 lacs 97 Mds
Dividends paid on shares	4½ / to 10	6 / to 10 /
Interest on borrowings	4½ / to 7 /	4 to 7½
Interest on lendings	½ to 9	7 % to 12½

90 Thus it will be seen that there was an alround progress in the working of the societies when compared to the figures of last year

91 *Agricultural Non credit Societies* —The total number of agricultural non credit societies was 400 against 267 of 1949 50 (as per details given below) with a membership of 13 951 as against 3 244 of 1949 50 —

Societies	1949 50	1950 51
(a) Purchase and sale	36	16
(b) Production	30	59
(c) Production and Sale	7	35
(d) Special Service	134	144
TOTAL	267	400

92 These included 36 co operative farming societies amongst which 5 were land colonization societies 21 co operative farming and 4 land colonization societies existing in Alwar district were not working The 21 farming societies belonged to displaced persons They were originally financed by the Rehabilitation Department but due to the lack of organisation and lack of financial accomodation they became defunct The other four land colonization societies also could not work due to non availability of land Out of the remaining 5 were in Jaipur out of which only 3 have actually started functioning The work done by them is shown below —

	1949 50	1950 51
(i) Area allotted to cooperative farming societies by Govt	7 81 bighas	3 146 bighas
(ii) Area brought under cultivation by manual labour and with the help of tractors etc	210 bighas	over 1 00 bighas
(iii) Area reclaimed by societies by manual labour and with the help of tractors	1 310	000 bighas

93 The membership of these 3 societies was 128 and share capital Rs 1 25 990/ A sum of Rs 71 500/ was advanced as loan to the two farming societies of displaced persons These societies own heavy agricultural machinery viz tractors seed drills havertons

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	1718	1674

sold during the year Similar figures for the previous year were Rs 127 12 lacs and R 60 lacs respectively During the year under review a net loss of Rs 67 lacs was sustained as against a profit of Rs 1 18 lacs in the previous year The housing societies showed an aggregate loss of Rs 1 4 lacs which was mainly due to the fact these types of societies did not progress well owing to the non co operative spirit of the members Shri Bhupal Co operative Housing Society Ltd Pratapnagar in Udaipur being one of the biggest societies deserves a special mention It secured a loan of about Rs 30 lacs from the Central Government and Rs 4 00 000/ from the former Mewar Government for constructing houses for refugees from Sind Actually a large portion of the amount was spent on apparently unauthorised purposes The whole matter remained under the consideration of Government

99 *Audit and inspection*—The shortage of audit staff continued to remain during the year as before as only 8 Auditors worked against the sanctioned strength of 42

100 Out of 2 850 societies only 1 275 could be audited To supplement the audit staff especially in respect of the co operative stores and other institutions of which the working capital exceeded Rs 5 00/ registered Accountants were appointed and co operative institutions were required to pay audit fees to them in accordance with the schedule prescribed by the Department

101 *Liquidation*—The following are the figures of the societies under liquidation —

(a) societies under liquidation at the beginning of the year	416
(b) societies brought under liquidation during the year	11
(c) societies finally wound up during the year	10

102 *Enactments*—Model bye laws of multipurpose co operative societies Producers co operative societies Central Co operative Banks Salary Earners Co operative Societies Better Living Co operative Societie Co operating Farming Societies and Consumers Stores were framed and published during the year under review

103 *Co operators Day*—The 29th International Co operators Day was observed at Jaipur and in all the Assistant Registrars circles on the 4th November 1950 In Jaipur it was observed in the Town Hall for the first time

104 An Industrial Exhibition was also organised at the same time of the products of various cottage industries such a textiles hardware handmade paper calico printing

105 *Subsidies*—With a view to assist and encourage ying local co operative institutions Government sanctioned the subsidies during the year —

I) R c eta es Pay F n l Tot h
( ) Ha j n Coop at Soc cty B kane

(3) Coop Land Mortgage Bank Sri Ganganagar	000
(4) Three Khadi Producers Coop Societies in Jaipur at Rs 1 000/ each	3 000
(5) Three Cobblers Societies in Bharatpur at Rs 1,000/ each	3 000
(6) Manglı B tt r Farm ng S iety Kotah	1 40
(7) Lachmanshah Coop Farming Society Daulatpura	1 000
(8) Alwar Central Coop Industrial and Marketing [illegible] Alwar	3 500
(9) Construction of Panchayat Ghars in Jodhpur and Bharatpur	6 000
0) Central Coop Bank Alwar	5 9
TOTAL	37 788

Joint Stock Companies

106 The Indian Companies Act 1913 Partnership Act 1932 and Societies Registration Act 1860 were extended to the whole of the Rajasthan with effect from January 26 1950 according to the Rajasthan Adaption of Central Laws Ordinance of 1950

107 Registration and striking off of Companies—51 Companies with share capital and 9 without share capital were registered during the period as against 77 with share capital and 1 without share capital in the previous year 30 Companies were either wound up or were struck off the register during the year

108 Demand for high wages high taxation prospects of nationalisation of industries controls and the passing of the Banking Companies Act were some of the causes which contributed to the non availability of capital Devaluation of the rupee also accounted for the capital being shy for investment in industrial concerns

109 *Partnership Firms and Societies*—There were 459 Partnership Firms and 500 Societies in Rajasthan at the end of the previous year 553 Partnership Firms and 30 Societies were registered during the year under review The registration of the partnership firms was heavy during the year and this may be attributed to the levy of the income tax in the State

110 *Classification*—The following statement shows the classification and number of new companies with authorised capital registered during the year under review —

Classification		Capital
Banking Loan and Chief Association	1	6 00 000/
Transit & Transport	1	00 0 00/
Trading & Manufacturing	2	9 1 000/
Mills and Presses	4	13 00 000/
Mining	4	13,,0 000/
Estates Land & Buildings		2 0 000/
Breweries & Distilleries	1	5 00 000/
Hotels Theatres & Entertainments		5 00 000/
Others		10 00 000/

111 Nine Associations not for profit were granted licences by the Government under the provisions of section 26 of the Indian Companies Act 1913 for registration without the addition of the word Limited to their names

112 Two Companies were transferred from Rajasthan to other States one to Bengal and the other to Delhi No companies were transferred to this State from any other State

113 Thirty Companies ceased working during the year under review Of these 10 went into voluntary liquidation and 20 were removed from the register These Companies were classified as under —

Trading and Manufacturing	20
Estates Land and Buildings	3
Others	7

114 *Prosecutions* —Three Companies were prosecuted for defaults under Sections 32 76 and 131 of the Act

115 *Conversions* —Seven private companies converted themselves into public companies during the year

CHAPTER V—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

Industries

General—Dr N N Godbole continued to be the Director of Commerce and Industries during the year under review

2 The following industries started production during the year —

(1) National Ball Bearing Co at Jaipur with the manufacturing capacity of 6 31 000 bearings and 22 lakh gross steel balls yearly

(2) Biscuit Factory of D Gunnamal & Co at Jaipur equipped with modern machinery for automatic production of biscuits having a capacity of 60 tons per month

(3) Nav Bharat Ice Factory at Fateh Tiba, Jaipur with a capacity of 5 tons of Ice per day

(4) The Mishra Bandhu Industries at Jaipur for production of aluminium utencils

(5) Rajputana Industrial Corporation Kishengarh having power-driven machinery for making socks

3 Oil Mills generally did not fare well and suffered losses during the year The following concerns remained closed during the year —

(1) Jaipur Maize products Co (Starch Factory)

(2) Man Iron and Steel Rolling Mills Sawai Madhopur

(3) Kamala Oil and Dal Mills Ltd Sawai Madhopur

4 *Small Scale and Cottage Industries*—Yarn consuming industries such as handloom hosiery carpet durry and thread ball got considerable impetus during the year Iron and steel too was in great demand as a large number of displaced persons under took fabrication of iron and steel goods either individually or through co-operative societies

5 Handmade papermakers and calico printers at Sanganer had a bad time Some markets for Sanganeri paper were lost as Mill made paper was available at comparatively cheaper cost. As a result paper worth about Rs 50 000/ remained in stock with the makers Calico printers also could not get cloth at controlled rate for their industry

6 Lapidary industry too did not fare very well due to various controls and restrictions on the import of synthetic stones from foreign countries

7 *Khus Industry*—A sum of Rs 15 000/ was sanctioned for the solvent extraction of khus roots The solvent extraction plant was erected in the premises of the Bharat Mills About 150 mds of

Khus roots were also purchased for experimental purposes Experiments were carried out by M/S Jem Chemicals in their Laboratory for Khus extraction and the results were quite encouraging

8 *Sodium Sulphate Works*—During the year under review 8 820 tons of Sodium Sulphate were excavated from 9 salt pans and 8 881 tons sold during the year

9 *State Owned Factories*—Out of the three state owned factories at Tonk namely Cotton pressing and ginning factory Ice factory and Weaving factory only the last named continued to work The State Weaving Factory where the number of working looms had gone down to three made a steady progress during the year increasing the number of looms in operation to 12

10 There are six cotton ginning and pressing factories in the State managed by the department Although the cotton crop during the year was poor and less cotton was received for ginning and pressing the income of the factories was fairly good. The financial position of these factories for the year under review was as follows —

Expenditure	*Receipts*	*Profit*
Rs 6 49 279/	Rs. 10,32 576/	Rs 3 83,297/

11 The following factories were sanctioned during the year —

(1) Aerated Waters	13
(2) Agricultural equipments	4
(3) Workshop for manufacturing hospital equipments	2
(4) Rice Mills	16
(5) Flour Mills	120
(6) Saw Mills	19
(7) Dal Mills	8
(8) Brass & Copper Rolling	1
(9) Ginning and Pressing	42
(10) Chaff Cutting	21
(11) Printing Presses	3
(12) Paints	1
(13) Stationery & Publishing	1
(14) Polishing & Jewellery cutting	8
(15) Plastic & Rubber	6
(16) Hosiery	3
(17) Lathe Machines	14
(18) Dairy Farms	1
(19) Umbrellas	2

(20) Engineering Workshops	12
(21) Silk	1
(22) Handloom	1
(23) Cleaning, Calendering and Printing	6
(24) Ice	4
(25) Stone Crushing	3
(26) Tannery and Glue-making	1
(27) Ice Candy	6
(28) Carding Machines	10
(29) Khandsari and Gurmaking	3
(30) Guu	1
(31) Kolhus	26
(32) Silver & Copper wire	1
(33) Oil Mills	4
(34) Rolling Mills	1
(35) Rice Cleaning machines	1
(36) Rice Huller	12
(37) Drill Machines	1
(38) Nickle plating	1
(39) Foundry	1
(40) Miscellaneous	4

12 One pressing factory at Gangrar started working during this year and the other pressing factories at Fateh Nagar and Raila Road were under construction It is hoped they will start working in the next season

13 *Salt Industry at Bharatpur*—Bharatpur is a very promising area for the manufacture of salt in Rajasthan Previous to 1878 nearly 15 lac maunds of salt used to be manufactured in this area The Rajasthan Government was much interested in reviving this industry and attempts were made on modern and scientific lines to manufacture salt of a high degree of purity Seven firms manufac tured about 900 Mds of pure salt which was found to contain a high percentage of sodium chloride on analysis

14 A sum of Rs 20 000/ was sanctioned by the Rajasthan *Government in salt works for the construction of 4 beds An engine* pump was purchased for Rs 2400/ An Annemometer for finding the daily wind velocity and one centrifugal machine for removing the moisture in salt were also purchased during the year

15 *Sheep and Wool Improvement Section*—Rajasthan produ ced about 184 million pounds of wool equal to 1/3 of India s total production It possessed 75 million sheep equal to 1/5 of India s total number of sheep

16 In order to encourage selective breeding by maintaining pedigree rams about 120 flocks were registered and about 5 sheep breeders associations were organised in the Jaipur Division The Shekhawati Sheep as foundation stock and about 40 farm bred ram lambs were selected for rearing up as breeding stock.

17 The Central Wool Analysis Laboratory at Jaipur carried out the study of different qualities of wool and a survey of the Rajasthan wools The laboratory also conducted quality tests of commercial samples of wool and yarn for various farms and organisations

18 Shearing and grading demonstrations were arranged at several places in particular areas The Jaipur Marketting Organisation dealt with about 20 000 sheep and collected graded and marketted 300 mds of wool while the Jodhpur Marketing Organisation dealt with about 16 820 sheep and collected and sold 210 mds of wool The producers as a result got about 20% over and above the market rates

19 A Sheep and Wool Fair was held at Jhunjhunu in co operation with the International Wool Secretariat. Rs 500/ and two shields were awarded to the prize winners The department partook in the All India Cattle Show at Hissar and the All India Wool Exhibition at Delhi.

20 A wool carding and spinning centre was started for demonstration purposes 125 mds of graded wool was carded and 110 mds of spun yarn was supplied to carpet manufacturers.

21 *Palm Gur Development Section*—A sum of Rs 1 40 000/ was sanctioned for Palm Gur development work during the year As a result of survey carried out at 640 places it was assessed that there were no less than 20 lac date palm trees in Rajasthan It was discovered that there were large number of places with more than 2000 date palm trees in one compact area 13 000 date palm trees were planted during the year

22 Eight new training centres were started bringing in the total number of centres to 16 in Rajasthan A training camp was run at Sawai Madhopur in which senior instructors tapper instructors and two of the local tappers from each centre took part The Palm Gur Adviser and Deputy Palm Gur Adviser to the Government of India and the Minister for Industries in Rajasthan visited the camp A small exhibition was also organised on the occasion

23 100 new persons were got trained in the art of tapping and palm gur making Ten candidates were got trained in the senior Instructors training course at the Central Palm Gur Training School Cuddalore The trainees produced 30 000 lbs of gur during the year and other independent workers produced 42 000 lbs making a total of 72 000 lbs One Neera centre was run in the City as a self supporting unit where 5953 lbs of Neera was sold

24 Model bye laws regarding the formation of palm gur producers co operative societies were framed and published One monthly bulletin namely Tad Gur Khabar was started About 2 dozen coloured slides were prepared and one reel on history of palm was also purchased for making propaganda

25 *Cottage Industries Institute* —A sum of Rs 47 860/ was sanctioned for the year at Jaipur out of which Rs 45 974/13/ were spent In all 153 students were trained for producing goods of different kind in the institutes at Jaipur Jodhpur Bikaner Churu and Rajgarh Rs 6 152/ were spent in giving stipends to the students In all Rs 14 955/ were received as sale proceeds of the goods produced at different centres

26 *Marketting Organisations* —The Central Marketting Organisation at Jaipur concentrated its activities for the development of local industries and supplying raw materials to the weavers and artisans at reasonable rates It standardised their goods and secured markets for them This organisation started a sales emporium which contained the products of the cottage industries obtained through Government Emporiums and from Co operative and other organisations of cottage industries and some individual units of production It also helped in training workers in modern designs and technique by placing orders with the cottage industries and getting articles prepared under its own supervision Efforts were also made to expand the market for finished products by advertising in various papers and by participating in various Indian and foreign exhibitions

27 The marketting section participated in the following exhibitions —

(1) Industrial Exhibition Rajkot
(2) International Engineering Exhibition New Delhi
(3) Tourist Special Exhibition New Delhi
(4) Industrial Exhibition Indore
(5) Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Jaipur
(6) Industrial and Cattle Fair Bharatpur

28 The expenditure incurred during the period under review amounted to Rs 22 989/12/3 and the sales amounted to Rs 20 271/7/6 while the purchases were made to the tune of Rs 19 144/8/9

29 The Central marketting organisation at Jodhpur concentrated on the development of wool trade with the help of it district Officers at Nagaur Merta and Phalodi A scheme for wool shearing and marketting was sanctioned by the Government at the estimated cost of Rs 64 000/ on advances recoverable basis The total number of sheep booked and sheared was 16 820 and the quantity of wool received was about 210 mds A sum of Rs 40 307/8 was collected due to the sale of wool and burrs and the money was disbursed among the shepherds who participated in the scheme The stall at the Railway station at Jodhpur worked satisfactorily Handloom products worth Rs 6685/ were sold during the year

30 The Marketting Section at Bikaner participated in the following exhibitions —

(1) Toronto Exhibition in U S A
(2) Industrial Exhibition at Jaipur
(3) International Engineering Exhibition at New Delhi
(4) Cottage Industries Exhibition at the Central Cottage Industries Emporium New Delhi

31 Fine Zari and Silk Textiles and Bikaneri Woolen Loies and blankets were quite popular

32 *Census of manufacturing industries*—The Director of Industries and Commerce was appointed to be the Statistical Authority under the Industrial Statistics Act Notices on voluntary basis were served on 103 factories during the period under report

33 An Industries Directory for Rajasthan containing large and small scale industries arranged in alphabetical order was published by the Statistics Section

Mining and Geology

34 *General*—Shri M L Sethi continued as Director of Mining and Geology during the year

35 *Minerals worked*—The following were the chief minerals and stones which were worked during the year —

Lignite (Coal) Mica Lead Zinc and Silver, Soapstone Fuller s Earth Baryte Felspar Quartz Red and Yellow ochres Glass sand Emeralds Beryl Calcite Clays Gypsum Wolfram Saltpetre Sodium Sulphate Copper Ore Marble Manganese Ore Columbite Sandstone Quartzites Limestone other building stones and Kankar

36 *Mines and Quarries*—There are about 1 615 quarries and mines of various minerals and stones which were worked during the year *Quarries of stones and minerals having several faces for working have been counted for this purpose as one unit* Approximate number of quarrie and mines in various divisions is as follows -

(1) Jaipur	400
(2) Udaipur	500
(3) Jodhpur	350
(4) Kotah	300
(5) Bikaner	65

37 *Certificate of Approval*—The total number of certificates of approval granted during the year was 117 The total number of prospecting licences granted during the year was 60 Twenty one mining leases were granted during the year for major minerals and 598 for minor minerals

38 *Minerals and Stones production*—Approximate figure of output and sale value of minerals during the period under review were as below —

	Mineral	*Production*	*Sale value in Rs*
1	Mica	28 000 Md	7 26 748/
2	Soapstone	1[illegible] 17 Tons	2 25 684
3	Lead & Zinc	3865 Tons	8 A
4	Emerald	71 tons 16 cwt lbs	14 778
5	Beryl	[illegible]90 9 3	73 049
6	Gypsum	1 71 17 Tons	80 83 550
7	Fuller's earth	4400 Tons	
8	Calcite	806 Tons	13 868
9	Manganese	8049 Tons	11 49 95
10	Marble	17 420 Tons	4 87 760
11	[illegible]	0 0 Ton	2 5 745

39 *Revenue and Expenditure*—The revenue from royalties on minerals and stones and sale proceeds of production of departmental quarries and mines amounted to Rs 38 79 839/ during the year and the amount spent on administration during this period was Rs 11 05 645/

40 *Labour*—Estimated labour of all kinds employed in the mines and quarries in Rajasthan was about 1 50 000 Average daily income varied from /10/ to Rs 4/ for men and /(/ to Re 1/ for women The working hours per week were 48 generally

41 *Departmental Mines*—The following mines were operated departmentally —

(1) *Palana Colliery*—The average production during the year was 48 tons a day being 75 tons short of the former average production

(2) *Degana Wolfram Mine*—Operation were started at Degana in August 1950 and production of 5 tons was obtained upto 31st March 1951 The value of the production came to Rs 1 44 125/ Wolfram being a strategic mineral of high importance was in demand The total number of workers was about 33 027

(3) *Naila Lime stone Quarries*—These were worked departmentally to relieve the shortage of building material and to bring down the high prices in the market About 600 mds of limestone was produced daily and five lime kilns worked intermittently to produce 26 153 mds of lime of the sale value of Rs 39 229/8/ with net profit Rs 1 268/8/

(4) *Bhankri Slab Quarries*—A compressor was installed at the quarry The total output of slabs came to about 54 614 valued at Rs 2 05 372/ while working expenses came to about Rs 1 34 615/

42 *Mineral Concession Rules*—The Rules were brought into force in Rajasthan on the 26th January 1950 During the year several mines and quarries were taken under control of this department from Forest Department in Kotah Division Royalty collection

on minerals was introduced in several places where hitherto unchecked mining was going on A scheme was introduced by which a person intending to start sandstone quarrying could do it easily on very reasonable terms Surveys were conducted in the Kasar sandtsone quarrying area in Bundi sandstone area and in Kotah area and in Hindaun Kotri Jagar area The famous Kotri Jagar sandstone quarries which were lying idle in the former Jaipur State for the last four years where restarted in December 1950 on the basis of interim royalty collection as a result of which during the first month 200 permits were issued and in March 1951 the number rose to 1 262 Nearly 1 63 987 c ft of stone was produced to bring a total revenue of Rs 36 550/ besides bringing employment to several thousands of people

43 *M/s Kotah Stone Industries Ltd*—This is an important polished flooring stone manufacturing firm at Ramganj Mandi in Kotah District and the industry opened a Sale Depot at Jaipur

44 During the current year position regarding sandstone supplied from Sironj and the stone leases in Karauli and Dholpur Sub Divisions were examined and steps taken to improve the conditions obtaining there

45 The lease of Bharatpur Saltpetre area could not be granted during this year due to slump in the market prices None came forward to take its lease though it was put to auction more than once

46 Royalty collection contracts were also introduced in several Tehsils of Udaipur Division where no control had so far been exercised by the Mining Department The Lime Stone Quarry area at Chittorgarh was surveyed as also at Khodip and other places

47 *Mica*—One of the big leases of mica area in Bhilwara terminated during the year Under the revised arrangements the area was allotted to 21 lessees with the result that within a month from the date of taking the leases the out put of mica was nearly doubled The leases were for a period of twenty years

48 *Lead Zinc and Silver*—Rajasthan possesses probably the only deposit of its kind in the whole of India During the year under review the company erected a Power House generating 250 K W and have established a mill to concentrate 150 tons of ore per day Production of lead and zinc ore has thus shown considerable increase over the past figures

49 *Manganese*—After survey a block was reserved in Kushalgarh area for departmental operations and the rest of the area in the neighbourhood was thrown open to the public for mineral concessions

50 *Beryl*—Beryl an accessory mineral from mica is a very important non ferrous metal of which about 900 tons were produced during 1942 49 in Jaipur and Udaipur Divisions alone

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(3) He was also asked to adjudicate on the dispute between Mica owners and employees in Rajasthan

59 *Factory Inspection*—Provision was made for the timely inspection of factories by the Inspector of Factories in Rajasthan The total number of factories coming under the Factories Act 1948 during the year under review was 425 employing nearly 30 000 workers 412 factories were inspected during the year In the course of the inspection provisions of the Factories Act were explained to the managers and instructions were issued to put proper notice boards supply cards etc

60 The total number of accidents in factories during the year was 335 out of which 9 were fatal 15 serious and 311 minor Most of the accidents took place in the Textile Mills Cement Works and Railway Workshops

61 *Industrial relation*—On the whole the relations between the employees and the employers in Raja than remained cordial during the year There were no marked disturbances in any area of Rajasthan

62 The total number of complaints received during this year was 310 out of which 143 were decided in favour of the complainants No important strikes lock outs or stoppages occurred except the closure of the spinning section of the Maharaja Kishangarh Mills Ltd Kishangarh and the Mewar Textile Mills Ltd Bhilwara for some time due to the shortage of cotton Strikes of ordinary nature took place in some of the factories *e g* Biri Factories Carpet Factories and the Printing Presses

63 Some important conciliations were made between the employers and the employees at various places such as the Jhalawar Motor Transport Co Bundi Transport Co Bundi Kotah Transport Co and the Nathdwara Biri Works

64 Government sanctioned a sum of Rs 3 000/ for conducting labour survey in the factories A questionnaire was prepared and the work started in January 1951 185 factories were surveyed work

65 The Statistics branch of the Department started the publication of a monthly magazine Mazdoor in October 1950 giving all information on labour topics and the progress of the department During this year two Labour Officers were appointed to do this from time to time

66 *Agricultural Labour Enquiry*—Actual work of Enquiry was continued in selected villages of Rajasthan during the year The enquiry was in the third stage *i e* intensive family survey The first two stages of enquiry *i e* general village questionnaire and the general family survey questionnaire had been finished The enquiry was conducted by 9 Deputy Investigators under 2 Investigators

67 *Weekly Holidays Act*—The work of enforcing the provisions of the Weekly Holidays Act 1942 in Jaipur Jodhpur and Bhilwara cities was entrusted to the Labour Officers in their respective jurisdictions during this year

68 The Inspectors of Factories also worked as the Inspectors under the Payment of Wages Act 1936 and the Employment of Children Act 1938

69 *Labour Welfare Work*—During this year the owners of big factories made an effort to give more welfare facilities to their employees The Lakheri Cement Works continued their scheme of constructing houses for their employees The Lakheri Cement Works and the Maharaja Kishangarh Mills Ltd started new centres in their factories The Associated Stone Industries at Ramganj Mandi spent a sum of Rs 14 000/ for the welfare work of their labourers The Maharaja Bhupal Electric Supply Co Udaipur and the Mewar Textile Mills Ltd Bhilwara provided the facilities of free medical aid and provisions for Provident Fund etc

Employment Exchange

70 The work of the Employment Exchanges and Resettlement was combined The supervision of this organisation was taken over by the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment Ministry of Labour Government of India during the year under report The Government of Rajasthan administered the organisation as the agent of the Government of India 60% of the expenditure being met by the Government of India and 40% by the Government of Rajasthan

71 There were four Employment Exchanges at Jaipur Jodhpur Bikaner and Alwar The total number of the unemployed persons registered at these Exchanges was 11 31[illegible] out of whom 2566 were ex Servicemen and 1977 displaced persons Out of the registered persons 2982 were given employments of whom 728 were ex Servicemen and 516 displaced persons

72 The Government decided that the Employment Exchanges should be separated from the Soldiers Resettlement Organisation In consequence the work relating to the resettlement of ex Servicemen in Rajasthan was transferred to the Army

73 The Government decided to transfer the work relating to the Post war Reconstruction Fund to the Military together with all the schemes financed from that fund Resettlement of Ex soldiers on land etc is now the concern of it Committee of Administration

74 *Technical Centres*—There is one Technical Training Institute at Jaipur imparting training in black smithy and moulding general machanism carpentary tin and coppersmithy During the year 112 seats were sanctioned for training This institute gives stipends to the students for training

75 *Trade Unions*—Twenty two trade unions were registered during the year under report under the Trade Unions Act, 1926

76 Twenty nine Works Committees in 15 industries were formed under Section 3 of the Industrial Trades Union Disputes Act during the year

77 The Standing orders under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act were drafted and submitted to Government by the following concerns —

(1) The Maharaja Umed Mills Ltd Pali
(2) The Maharaja Kishengarh Mills Ltd Kishangarh
(3) The Associated Stone Industries Ltd Ramganj Mandi
(4) The Associated Cement Works Lakheri

78 A conference of the representatives of the Textile Mills of Rajasthan and the concerning trade unions was held under the chairman hip of the Labour Commissioner Rajasthan on the 19th February 1951 to discuss the Model Draft Standing orders for adaptation in the Textile Mills of Rajasthan The representatives of the empolyers agreed that the Draft Standing Orders submitted by the Maharaja Kishangarh Mills Ltd Kishangarh may be deemed to have been submitted by them also Copies of the Draft Standing Orders were sent to the concerned Trade Unions for comments under section 5 of the Industrial Employment Standing Orders Act 1946

79 An amount of Rs 29 200/ was distributed as Workmens Compensation during the year under report

Customs and Excise

80 Shri Jaswant Raj Mehta continued to be the Commissioner of Customs and Excise The revenue from Customs amounted to Rs 3 72 57 893/ and from Excise Rs 2 43 42 031/ or a total of Rs 6 15 99 824/ The expenditure amounted to Rs 58 30 785/

81 In January 1951 the Mandie and free zones were abolished which were enjoying total or partial exemption from customs duty

82 The *mapa* tax in Kotah and *kasoti* tax in Udaipur were abolished

83 In order to check smuggling of opium into Rajasthan vigorous steps were taken and liberal rewards paid for detecting the illicit traffic An Auxillary Mobile Force was also organised to check the smuggling of dutiable good and illicit traffic of excisable articles

84 At the request of the Bombay Government it was agreed that Excise Shops located on the Bombay Rajasthan Border should be removed within 5 miles of the Rajasthan border

Transport

85 Pending integration of the Transport Department the existing arrangements in different covenanting States continued The integration of the Department was completed in August 1950 when a wholetime Transport Commissioner for Rajasthan and a Deputy Transport Commissioner were appointed

86 The whole state was divided into three regions for transport purposes—Jodhpur Region Jaipur Region and the Udaipur Region The Jodhpur Region comprises of the former States of Jodhpur Bikaner Jaisalmer and Sirohi the Jaipur Region of the former States of Jaipur Tonk and Matsya Union and the Udaipur Region of the area covered by the former Rajasthan minus Tonk and Kishangarh Each of the regions has been put under the charge of a Regional Transport Officer

87 The Motor Vehicles Act (IV of 1939) of the Central Legislature was adapted to Rajasthan by the Rajasthan Motor Vehicles (Adaption) Ordinance of 1950 which came into force from 1st February 1951 and the rules thereunder with effect from 1st April 1951

88 Temporary permits covering routes about 1800 miles long in Rajasthan were granted

89 With a view to have uniform scales of taxes and fees throughout the Rajasthan the Government promulgated the Rajasthan Motor Vehicles Taxation Act which came into force from 1st April 1951 The statement appended below gives an idea of the various types of vehicles operating in Rajasthan —

S[illegible]l No	Range	Moto[illegible]	Moto[illegible] R[illegible]	P[illegible]	P[illegible]	P[illegible]	S[illegible] & Taxi[illegible]	T[illegible]
1	J[illegible]p[illegible] Rang[illegible]	84	7	490	44	1 1	89	
	[illegible] Range	49		15	436		9	0
3	J[illegible]ll pu[illegible] Rang[illegible]	41		14	1 8	5 0	44	97
4	U[illegible] Rang[illegible]	4	2	4 4	101	369	08	10
5	Bik[illegible]n[illegible] Rang[illegible]	167	1	0	116	118	148	91
		803	1	5 01	10 5	1	1 81	146

CHAPTER VI—PROTECTION

Law Department

His Highness the Rajpramukh in exercise of the powers conferred on him by Article 385 of the Constitution promulgated 26 Acts during the year vide Appendix A In all 110 Central Acts were adapted to Rajasthan since the formation of this State

2 The following are the important Acts which deserve special notice —

(1) *The Rajasthan Excise Act 1950*—It dealt with the import export transport manufacture sale and possession of intoxicating liquor and intoxicating drugs The Act provides a maximum sentence of 2 years rigorous imprisonment upon the offender

(2) *The Rajasthan preservation of certain Animals Act 1950*—It protected pea fowl bulls cows oxen and calves by declaring their intentional killing or injuring as offences punishable as prescribed

(3) *The Rajasthan Prevention of Juvenile Smoking Act 1950*—It prescribed penalties to be imposed on persons selling or giving or attempting to sell or to give any tobacco to a person under 16 years without the written order of his parent guardian or employer It also provides for seizure of tobacco found in the possession of a person under 16 years if such person be found smoking or attempting to smoke tobacco in any place

(4) *The Rajasthan opium smoking prohibition Act 1950*—It provided for the prohibition of opium smoking and the prevention or the assemblage of persons for the purpose of smoking opium and runs more or less on the lines of the corresponding Assam Act

(5) *The Rajasthan Armed Constabulary Act 1950* provided for the constitution and regulation of an armed constabulary in Rajasthan

(6) *The University of Rajputana (Second Amendment) Act* 1950 sought to amend the Rajputana University Act substantially and widely

(7) *The Rajasthan Premises (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act 1950* wa enacted to provide a uniform law in Rajasthan for the control of and eviction from residential premises situated in densely populated cities and towns

(8) *The Rajasthan Revenue Courts (Procedure and Jurisdiction) Act 1950*—Pending the enactment of a uniform Land Revenue Act for the whole of Rajasthan this Act was enacted as an interim measure to define the jurisdiction of Revenue Courts of different grades and to regulate their procedure

Justice

3 *High Court*—Hon ble Shri Kailash Nath Wanchoo I C S (Puisne Judge of the Allahabad High Court) was appointed as Chief Justice of Rajasthan on January 2 1951 and Hon ble Shri Nawal Kishore reverted to his substantive post as a Puisne Judge On the 25th January 1951 Hon ble Justices Kumar Krishna Sharma Durga

Shankar Dave Kshem Chandra Gupta Trilochan Dutt and Sardool Singh Mehta ceased to be on the Bench on the expiry of the term of their office Hon ble Shri Mohmad Ibrahim Puisne Judge at Jaipur retired on the 15th July 1950 The number of Judges including the Chief Justice at the close of the year was four

4 The High Court Benches at Udaipur Bikaner and Kotah were discontinued with effect from the 22nd May 1950 The cases pending before the Benches at Bikaner and Udaipur were transferred to Jodhpur and those at Kotah to Jaipur

5 *Subordinate Courts*—The various Civil Courts in Rajasthan were reorganised in an integrated set up which came into existence on the 1st July 1950 The following table shows the number of Courts before integration and in the new set up —

Name of the Courts	*No in different units*	*No in the new set up*
(a) District and Sessions Courts	28	15
(b) Civil Addl Sessions Courts	6	15
(c) Court of Small Cause	1	x
(d) Courts of Civil Judges	8	0
(e) Courts of Munsiffs (including 4 Courts of Munsiff Magistrates)	107	84
	170	134

6 The territorial jurisdictional powers of Civil Courts were also defined in a Government Order

7 During the year under report the Court of Munsiff at Sultanpur was abolished and one Court of Munsiff was created at Kushalgarh

8 The position at the end of the year under report remained as under —

1	District and Sessions Courts	15
2	Civil and Additional Sessions Courts	15
3	Courts of Civil Judges	20
4	Courts of Munsiffs	84
		134

Elections

9 Shri Swami Prakash Chandra continued as Chief Electoral Officer upto 9th February 1951 when Shri P N Singhal R J S took over charge

10 The work of printing the primary electoral rolls was taken in hand at the beginning of the year The primary electoral rolls were published at the end of November, 1950 for inviting claims and

objections Out of 22 191 claims filed 17 172 claims were allowed and the rest disallowed Out of 1 646 objections 1 594 were allowed and 52 rejected The work of preparing lists of additions deletions and corrections to implement the decisions given by the revising authorities was undertaken

Police

11 *General*—Shri N C Misra I P whose services were obtained on loan from the Uttar Pradesh Government continued to be the Inspector General of Police during the year

12 The Crime Investigation Branch functioned under Sardar Sampuran Singh Assistant Inspector General of Police The sanctioned strength of the C.I.D was one A I G one S P three Dy S P ten Inspector ten Sub Inspectors ten Head Constables and 33 Constables and 20 Clerks

13 The State was divided into 95 police circles with 457 police stations and 690 police outposts The strength of the regular police force was fixed at 22 174 with 186 gazetted officers

14 During the period under review the police distinguished itself in various encounters with notorious outlaws such as Suraj Bhan Banwari Shaitan Singh Chandgi and others who had become terror not only to Rajasthan but in Pepsu Ajmer and Punjab The dacoits took full advantage of the Aravalli hills as also of the sand dunes in Western districts and the ravines of the Chambal A Special Dacoity Police Force was raised to liquidate the gangs of the dacoities

15 The Police had to pass through hard times owing to the political changes and unfavourable agricultural and economic conditions but it was to their credit that they kept the situation quite under control

16 At the end of the year the police force reached a stage of development which made it possible for the Government to dispense with the five companies of the Provincial Armed Constabulary which were taken on loan by Rajasthan from the Uttar Pradesh Government

17 A statement showing the details of special crimes in each district will be found in Appendix B

18 Special reports were issued in regard to the following crimes —

1	Dacoity	260
2	Important cases of robbery	173
3	Forging of currency notes	2
4	Manufacture of counterfeit coins	6
5	Serious defalcation of public money including theft of Notes or Hundies etc	46
6	Burglary & theft where arms were stolen	43
7	Theft of telegraph & telephone wires	7

8 Riots due to religious or political cau es or ill feelings between sects or incidents likely to lead to communal trouble 19

9 Cases of firing on mobs or individuals by Police 3

10 Agrarian unrest likely to cause disturbances 1

11 Important happenings of Government & Public interest 188

Total 768

19 There were 17 serious case of dacoities in districts of Jaipur Tonk Alwar and Sikar Nagore Pali and Jalore Udaipur and Bhilwara and Kotah and Churu Among these may be specially mentioned the following —

(1) On 26th February 1953 at Parihara in District Churu 21 dacoits on 13 camels looted property worth about Rs 2½ lakhs 12 accused were subsequently arrested 4 shot dead and property worth about Rs 63 000/ was recovered

(2) At village Bankli on 15th December 1950 about 24 dacoits on 23 camels looted property worth about Rs 1 34 000/ and one villager received a bullet injury

20 During the year 30 encounters took place between the Police and the dacoits as a result of which 29 dacoits were shot dead 5 injured and 23 arrested One Head Constable and 6 constables were also shot dead by the dacoits 451 dacoits were arrested as a result of the drive against the dacoits

21 Seven person were abducted by dacoits and later released 6 of these related to Dholpur and the seventh to Nagore

22 *Border Incidents*—During the year 122 incidents of border raid took place on the western Pakistan frontier in which 12 persons were carried away 3 wounded 10 killed and 732 heads of cattle and sheep and other property worth about Rs 1 07 000 were carried away by Pakistan raiders 8 Pakistani raiders were captured

23 *Criminal Tribes*—The variou Acts and rules in force in the Covenanting States continued to be in force during the year The following are the criminal tribes in Rajasthan —

1 Minas 2 Bhils 3 Baoris 4 Kanjar
5 Sansis 6 Banjaras 7 Bagrias 8 Kaparia Sansis
9 Mogias 10 Nuts 11 Naiks 12 Multanis and
13 Bhats

24 The total registered number of tribes was 23 271 at the close of the year There are 7 agricultural settlements and 9 colonies in Bundi Tonk Bhilwara Chittor and Pali districts which contained 2 956 Kanjars 354 Sansis 1 069 Baoris or a total of 4 279

25 *Recovery of Abducted Women*—At the beginning of the year 58 clues were pending while 66 more were received during the year Out of these 18 remained pending at the close of the year During the year under report 79 abducted persons were recovered as compared with 35 in the previous year

26 *Recruitment*—52 candidates were selected by open competition for training as Inspectors of Police in the Police Training School at Kishangarh.

27 *Training*—92 Sub-Inspectors passed out of the Police Training School at Kishangarh during the year Besides this 12 Head Constable for Physical training and 12 Head Constables for Armoured Course were sent to the Rajasthan Forces for training

28 The Police Training School at Kishangarh was visited by the Chief Minister Shri C S Venkatachar I C S on the 12th January 1951 on the occasion of the passing out Parade of the Cadets

29 *Drive against illeteracy*—The scheme of giving an allowance of R 3/ per month to constables and head constables who pass a special test in Hindi has met with considerable success

Anti Corruption

30 The investigating agency of the Anti Corruption Department was composed of one Inspector two Sub Inspectors and two Head Constables In view of the extensive area of this State the staff proved to be inadequate 12 Government employees were brought to book as follows —

(1) Complaints against two Tehsildars were substantiated and recommendations were made to the Government for departmental action against them

(2) On charge of corruption being substantiated the case against one Assistant Resettlement Officer of the Settlement Department was challaned in the Court

(3) One Sub Inspector and one Head Constable of Police and one Record Keeper of the City Magistrate s Court were caught red handed while taking bribes and the cases were challaned in the Court

(4) Complaints against one Sub-Inspector and one Head Constable of Police one Head Clerk of the Forest Department two Patwaris and one Girdawar Qanungo were ordered by the Government to be dealt with departmentally

31 Approximately two hundred complaints were either filed on being found baseless or sent to the Departments concerned for disposal

Jails

32 *General*—Dr M S Katre continued to be the Inspector General of Prisons througout the year As against 102 Jails and Lock ups during the previous year 96 Jails and Lock ups functioned during the year under report as follows —

Central Jails	3
District Jails A Class	4
District Jails B Class	1
District Jails C Class	3
District Jails D Class	8
Lock ups	77

33 *Admission of Prisoners*—The number of prisoners admitted during the year as compared to the previous year is shown below—

	1950 51			1949 50		
	Convicts	*Undertrials*	*Total*	*Convicts*	*Undertrials*	*Total*
Jails	5 638	8 497	14 360	5 7	8 016	13 714
Lock ups	1 440	8 840	10 280	1 [illegible]57	5 396	6 653
TOTAL	7 303	17 337	4 640	6 98	13 41	20 394

The convicts in Jails and Lock ups included 136 Civil Prisoners and 144 life convicts There were 7 206 males and 97 female convicts 21 detenues were admitted during the year as against 172 during the previous year

34 There were 22 cases of escapes during the year in which 37 prisoners escaped Out of these 19 prisoners were rearrested in 13 cases

35 During the year 806 literate convicts were admitted for Upper Primary Education as against 426 during the previous year

36 According to the age group the admission of convicts was as under—

	1950 51		1949 50	
	Jails	*Lock ups*	*Jails*	*Lock ups*
Under 18 years	356	175	459	375
From 18 to 40 years	4 560	676	4 379	469
Above 40 years	947	583	887	413
TOTAL	5 863	1 440	5 25	1 75

37 *Health*—During the year there were three cases of leprosy and 19 lunatics Out of 30 cases of T B 17 were discharged from the Hospital The number of prisoners admitted in Jail Hospitals for treatment was 1 302 out of whom 1 206 were discharged as cured 50 were transferred to Civil Hospitals for medical treatment and 20 died The daily average number of prisioners falling sick after admission in the Jail during the year was 3 7

38 *Receipt and Expenditure*—The total expenditure on Jails was Rs 22 13 020 and income from all sources Rs 2 25 412 during the year as against an expenditure of Rs 15 04 865/ and income of Rs 2 62 039/ in 1949 50

39 *Jail Industries*—A total of 1 19 787 skilled and semi skilled prisoners was engaged during the year to produce cloth durries woolen carpets tapes and ropes valued at Rs 2 49 487/

40 Shri Vir Singh was nominated to the Jail Training School Lucknow to receive training as Superintendent of Jail and he returned successfully after receiving the training

41 Facilities were provided for the prisoners to read news papers at Government expense and for delivery of lectures on religious and moral topics on Sundays

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CHAPTER VII

Public Works

Buildings and Roads

Shri Kishore Lal Mathur continued to be the Chief Engineer Buildings and Roads Rajasthan The organisation of the Department was finally approved by Government in August 1950 There were 4 Superintending Engineers and 10 Divisions as follows —

(1) Shri B D Mathur in charge of Jaipur Circle with three Divisions—two at Jaipur and one at Alwar—and 13 sub division

(2) Shri R N Chowdhri incharge of Udaipur Circle with three Divisions—Udaipur Bhilwara and Kotah—and 12 sub divisions

(3) Shri S R Gadhoke in charge of Jodhpur Circle with 4 divisions—2 at Jodhpur and 2 at Bikaner—and 15 sub divisions

(4) Health Circle under Shri Devi Chand with one sub division under him

2 Shri Permanand was appointed Senior Architect while Shri Durga Pra ad Executive Engineer was appointed as Technical Assistant to the Chief Engineer

3 The year under report recorded considerable achievement to the credit of the Public Works Department in regard to its buildings and roads construction programme and other minor departments within its jurisdiction vi gardens farrashkhana dak bungalow and rest houses rent and acquisition of buildings private properties of Rulers famine works etc

4 The total expenditure on P W D works during the year 1950 51 under different Budget heads was as detailed below —

1	O g nal Wo ks—Bu ldings	R	4 4 486/
	O g n l Commun cati ns	R	19 17 538/
3	O g nal Miscellan ou	R	8 4 8/
4	Repa rs	R	50 78 8 4/
5	Establishment	R	19 04 477/
9	Tools and Plants	Rs	96 604/
7	S pen e	R	14 3 41/
	TOTAL	Rs	1 13 9

5 The total expenditure on Establishment during the year works out of 6 79% of the total expenditure

6 *Maintenance of roads*—Due to lack of funds and equipment the condition of the roads in Rajasthan was generally not satisfactory The budget provision was found to be inadequate for the maintenance of 8536 miles of various types of roads consisting of 14 miles of cement concrete 490 miles of tarred roads 2757 miles of metalled roads 1113 miles of gravel roads 4160 miles of fair

weather earthen roads However attempts were made to improve the roads especially the important roads viz the Jaipur Ajmer Road and the Jaipur Tonk Deoli Kotah Road

7 *New Roads*—The construction of a large number of roads was taken up in Rajasthan Actually about 90 miles of metalled roads 276 miles of gravel roads and 390 miles of fair weather roads making a total of 756 miles of all types of roads were constructed during the year under report at an estimated cost of Rs 62 lacs (Rs 40 lacs being found from P W D Budget and Rs 22 lacs from Famine Relief Fund)

8 *Buildings*—The maintenance grant of Rs 16 lacs for buildings was also found to be inadequate as the buildings also required heavy special repairs

9 *New Works*—The Department was engaged on the construction of a large number of medical educational and administrative buildings all over Rajasthan Some of the important buildings were completed costing Rs 57 lacs In Jaipur proper the work of requisitioning private buildings for Government purposes was carried on and the houses were made fit for occupation after making necessary alterations

10 *Dak Bungalows*—The integration of Dak Bungalows was carried out and uniform rules for occupation drawn up in place of different rule which had existed in various integrating units of Rajasthan

11 *Farrashkhanas*—The department was transferred to the Public Works Department and steps for its reorganisation and disposal of unserviceable and surplus articles were taken up during the year List were drawn up for the disposal of such articles from various Farrashkhanas

12 *Government Property outside Rajasthan*—Complete lists of buildings and other Government property outside Rajasthan were drawn up and ways and means devised to make the best use of such property which in many case was deteriorating for not receiving due attention

13 *Standardisation of Plans*—In various integrating States of Rajasthan there did not exist standard plans for various types of buildings During this year efforts were made in this direction and standard plans for Education Medical Police Jails and other Departmental buildings were drawn up

Irrigation

14 Shri M D Mital I S E continued to be the Chief Engineer Irrigation during the year under report The Department consisted of 4 Superintending Engineers and 17 Executive Engineers

15 The activities of the Department included a programme of repairs and maintenance of existing tanks bunds and channels extensions and improvements and restoration of breached tanks

and bund- construction of new irrigation tanks and bunds and the survey and investigation of prospective productive works

16 *Matsya Irrigation Division*—This Division came into existence in January 1950 It comprised of the former States of Alwar Bharatpur Dholpur and a part of Jaipur with a total area of nearly 12000 sq miles. There are 368 works in this Division costing approximately Rs 4 75 00 000/ The total length of embankments in Bund and canals is 698 miles

17 Since enough funds were not available for efficient maintenance of existing works maintenance of only selected works was done and a sum of Rs 2 76 100/ was spent This amount included a sum of Rs 42 570/ spent on the control of floods in Bharatpur rivers and the distribution of supplies to the various bunds A sum of Rs 2 67 828/ was spent on extension and improvement of existing works

18 Eighteen new works were taken up out of which 15 works were completed There works will irrigate an additional area of 6 000 acres Restoration of two important bunds—Babaria and Atarria was taken up in Alwar District at a cost of rupees two lacs against which a sum of Rs 65 000/ was spent It is expected that these works will irrigate an area of 4 000 acres

19 The following works were taken up during this year—

(1) *Khanwa Scheme*—It is estimated to cost R four lacs and a sum of Rs 1 13 244/ was spent during this year and will irrigate an area of 5 000 acres

(2) *Saidpura Scheme*—It is estimated to cost Rs 1 53 000/ and expenditure incurred during this year was Rs 67 000/ An area of 3 000 acres will be irrigated by this scheme

(3) *Sirsa Devi Pick up Weir and canals*—The estimated cost of the work is Rs 2 40 000/ out of which a sum of Rs 29 3000 was spent during the year under report and a sum of Rs 1 00 000/ was spent in previous years It will irrigate an area of 1700 acres

20 Approximately 25 000 acres were irrigated by flowing canals and 1 20 000 acres by submergence

21 *Bhilwara Irrigation Division*—The Division comprised of 23 Tehsils of Districts Udaipur and Bhilwara and involved the super vision and the maintenance of 415 existing tanks Nearly 70 existing tanks were repaired at a cost of about Rs 1 40 000/ during the year

22 Five tanks were improved at a total cost of about Rs 35 000/ and there was an increase in irrigation to the extent of 700 acres of land 24 breached tanks were restored at a cost of Rs 3 30 000/ thereby providing a scope for further irrigating 3 000 acres of land Four new irrigation tanks were constructed during the year at a cost of nearly Rs 48 000/ As a result some 250 acres of new land may be irrigated

23 *Jawai Project*—The construction of the main dam flank walls and the main canal continued throughout the year The total expenditure of five years excluding suspense stores has been Rs 1 13 59 020/ out of which Rs 1 64 622/ was spent during the year under report

24 The remaining foundations of the main Dam were excavated and filled with masonary The up-to date masonary done was 63 00 000 cu ft of which 23 00 000 cu ft was of last 4 years The masonary works had been carried upto average R L 977

25 The work on the earthen bank of left flank wall A was carried out by the Mechanical Unit and the average level reached was R L 1008 Stone pitching was completed upto R L 1020 on left flank wall B The work on the South Saddle Dam was also started by the Mechanical unit during this year under report The work on the main Canal continued and lime concrete lining was done in Mile 8 9 and 10th

26 A second hand Ingersoll compressor (Stationery type) of 500 c f m capacity was purchased from the Jodhpur Railway A new Caterpillar Diesel Engine D13000 Industrial Model—156 H P complete with clutch and cooling arrangements was purchased for working the above Stationery compressor Six Mortar Mixers were also purchased from M/s Millars Timber and Trading Co Ltd for grinding lime at Main Dam Two Diesel Generating set 25KW each 3 Phase 50 cycle driven by 30 H P Lister Diesel Engine were purchased from P W D Jodhpur for use on the Project

27 The difficulty in supplying materials and machines required for the work hampered the construction of the Project Still the progress during the year was satisfactory as compared to the progress of the previous 4 years

28 *Irrigation charges*—Water charges for irrigation in this Division except for Sirohi Jaisalmer and Sendru Tehsil are recovered by this department and the total amount realised this year was Rs 36 040/

29 The total area irrigated during this year from the various tanks of Jodhpur Division excluding Sirohi Jaisalmer and Sendru Tehsil was 13 277 acres

30 The area irrigated from the Sardar Samand tank was 3326 acres and is included in the private property of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur During this year water was also insufficient to cope with the demand of Jodhpur City Water Supply

31 *Udaipur Irrigation Division*—This new Irrigation Division was formed in March 1950 and consisted of three sub divisions of Udaipur Chittor and Banswara It includes the area of the Udaipur Chittor Dungarpur and Banswara Districts About 150 tanks were attended to to save them from deterioration at a cost of Rs 1 84 272/

32 During this year acute famine conditions prevailed all over this area and famine works were undertaken for providing relief to the people Works worth Rs 1 21 345/ were carried out Irrigation done was in about 20 000 acres in this division

33 *Jaipur West Irrigation Division*—It comprises half of the Jaipur Unit with the addition of Kishangarh and Tonk units The total number of irrigation works in this Division wa 309

34 Due to heavy rainfall in August 1950 and the heaviest flood on the 10th September 1950 16 tanks breached but were subsequently repaired Some water was retained in the bunds due to subsequent rains

35 The expenditure during the year was Rs 1 23 930/ and revenue Rs 4 60 000/

36 The area under irrigation including the area of land under cultivation was 1 08 034 bighas Four new works were constructed at a cost of Rs 97 875/ Three works remained in progress which will irrigate 1300 acres of land The expenditure on extensions and improvements on existing works amounted to Rs 38 000/ which will irrigate extra 3 000 acres of land

37 The expenditure on maintenance and repairs was Rs 1¾ lacs as a result of which several works were saved from damage or breach During the year surveys of 6 projects in Tonk and Kishangarh were carried out and estimates prepared

38 *Jaipur East Irrigation Division*—Out of 261 tanks 212 tanks were in working order during the year under report and 27 476 acres of land was irrigated Four new tanks were constructed and completed at a cost of Rs 98 194/ and 402 acres of land were irrigated these Ten works were in hand at the end of the year

39 The total expenditure on bunds during the year was Rs 12 98 701/

40 The Kalrul Irrigation Project was prepared and submitted for sanction amounting to Rs 16 lakhs and three projects namely Jaggar Suriwal tank and Manchavi remained under preparation during the year under report.

41 *Chambal Valley Development*—Shri V A Iyer continued to be the Chief Development Engineer of the Project during the year The whole Project consists of—

(i) a dam (with a power station) 200 feet high in Madhya Bharat about 4 miles from where the river Chambal forms the boundary between the Madhya Bharat and the Rajasthan State.

(ii) another dam 90 ft high (with a power station) above at Rawatbhata in Rajasthan

(iii) a third dam 150 ft high 10 miles above Kotah city in Rajasthan and

(iv) a Barrage near Kotah city with irrigation canals on both sides to irrigate over one million acres in Rajasthan and *Madhya Bharat*

42 The investigation of the Project continued during the year under the Chief Development Engineer assisted by 4 Assistant Engineers and a Mechanical Engineer The plans and estimates for Rawatbhata Dam and the connected works were completed and sent to the Central Water Irrigation and Navigation Commission Government of India at New Delhi The plans and estimates for the Kotah power dam were also got ready

43 The plans and estimates for the Barrage were completed and sent to the above Commission for scrutiny The alignments for the main canals were being finalised with levels taken along trial lines but the whole design of the canal and distributaries could not be completed pending final decision about the site of the Barrage for irrigation near Kotah City

44 The dam site at Rawatbhata was connected to the nearest Railway station at Kotah by a road 16 miles long from Kotah to Borabas and by a fair weather track 26 miles long from Borabas to Rawatbhata Estimates amounting to Rs 7 69 500/ were sanctioned for renovating and widening the first road for short circuiting the 2nd by 11 miles by aligning a Ghat Road Section and bridging the various nullahas from Kotah to Borabas The first road was completed and a length of nearly 7 miles beyond including the Ghat Section was taken up A Rest House office building quarters for one Executive Engineer 2 Assistant Engineers 4 Supervisors 4 Overseers and a number of clerks and mistries and huts for labour have been built at Rawatbhata

45 An Emergency Landing Ground has also been maintained near Rawatbhata during the year

46 The total expenditure on the Project during the year under review was Rs 9 34 300/

47 The Rawatbhata Dam site was visited in October 1950 by Shri N V Gadgil Central Minister for Works Mines and Power Shri Bhura Lal Baya Rajasthan Transport Minister Shri Gokalbhai Bhatt and Shri Balwant Singh Mehta Members of Parliament

Gardens

48 The merger of the various ornamental State Gardens and Public Parks took place in the year under report They were kept under the Horticulturist He had under him an Assistant Director

of Agri Horticulture at Alwar and Superintendent of Gardens at Jaipur Jodhpur Bikaner Kotah Bharatpur and Udaipur

49 There were altogether 216 gardens containing an area of 3500 bighas in the charge of this Department as below —

Public Parks	37
State Bungalow Gardens	119
Gardens attached to Government buildings	60

50 The total amount sanctioned in the budget for the maintenance of gardens for the year under report was Rs 11 43 000/ against which the actual expenditure was Rs 8 97 798/

51 The gardens were kept in good condition and a lot of fruit plants and vegetables were grown in most of them in furtherence of the Grow More Food Campaign thereby resulting in an increase of about Rs 28 000/ in revenue The total revenue derived from the garden produce during the year was Rs 1 28 657/ Besides this a lot of ornamental trees were also planted in various Public Parks to enhance their beauty

52 At Amber a motor pump was installed in a well in Shyam Bagh and an area of nearly 5 bighas which was lying idle was brought under cultivation during the year

Electrical and Mechanical

53 Shri C Padmanabhan continued to be the Chief Engineer, Electrical and Mechanical Department Rajasthan during the year under report

54 The extremely difficult position of the department in the previous years also continued during this year

55 Due to the reduction in the budget no important work could be done The supply of transformers and other essential commodities actually worsened in the year and it was with difficulty that the work could be gone through during the year Actual receipts amounted to Rs 65 59 258/ against the expenditure of Rs 85 86 621/ The estimated figure of income could not be achieved but foundations for preliminary work and better position in the next year were laid successfully

56 *Jaipur Power House*—Some progress in stabilisation was achieved at this station Two turbo alternator sets and boilers were installed in record time inspite of the fact that these units were all old and required considerable repairs and reconditioning Compared to the original 800 KW maximum load the load handled at the end of the year was nearly 3000 KW The number of consumers in Jaipur also went up enormously The original lines of Jaipur were designed for 600 KW and the present load being 3000 KW the distribution lines switches etc required extensive additions and alterations A good deal of the work was carried out successfully during this year under report inspite of the paucity of funds

57 *Jodhpur Power House*—This station was also in difficulties due to the break down of one of the turbines and non replacement of the spare parts required from the makers A second hand but completely reconditioned 1000 KW set was erected and put into operation in the year

58 *Bikaner Power House*—The failure of the Palana Coal Mines and the necessity of using poor Bengal coal added to the troubles of this Power House During this year the boilers suffered heavy deterioration and the load could not be met New boilers were luckily secured in India and were being put up at the end of the year A 2500 KW turbo set was also under erection and this was completed in the next year These measures helped to improve the condition of this Power House

59 *Kotah Power House*—This station continued to meet its original load satisfactorily but taking of the additional load had reluctantly to be stopped Steps continued to be taken for placing it on a secure footing

60 *Alwar Power House*—A number of new connections were given during the year under report and the change over to A C was satisfactorily in progress It will be completed in the next financial year

61 *Bharatpur Power House*—This Power House was in a poor state as all the engines had worn out Two new engines were therefore fitted during the year and took up the load Since the Station was D C the distribution was not in a position to take heavy loads or carry current to longer distances without serious crop Alternators to change the new machines to A C were secured during this year under report

62 All the other smaller stations continued to function in rather a bad state during this year Fortunately a number of generating units were procured and some of the stations brought upto standard requirements

Water Works

63 *Jaipur*—There was shortage of supply of water to the City owing to shortage of pipes from Ramgarh to Jaipur A number of bore holes were put in round the city and by very strenuous efforts water supply to the vastly increased population was kept going during the year A Bending Roll was secured The additional filter beds triplicating the original capacity at Laxman Doongri Water Works were completed during the year but could not be taken full advantage of due to want of pipe line from Ramgarh to Jaipur

64 *Bikaner*—The water situation in Bikaner is closely tied up with electrical situation and automatically improves as soon as the power supply becomes satisfactory A few oil engine sets were therefore installed during this year for emergency water supply

65 Due to the failure of monsoon the water supply situation at Udaipur and Jodhpur became very difficult during the year under report At Jodhpur a large number of pumps were installed on the wells to augment the water supply and to tide over the shortage of tank supply Similar action was also taken at Udaipur and a large number of public taps were installed to supply the needs

66 Skeleton water supply schemes for the following 37 towns were sanctioned at a cost of Rs 19 63 000/ Necessary action towards the procurement of pipes and machinery was taken

Division	Towns	Towns
Jai r D on	1 Dh lpu Bl ratpur 3 K a l 4 Jhunjh nu	M 6 T nk 7 S wai M dhopu 8 Ga g
J dhp D n	1 Phal d 2 Pal 3 So at 4 \ gau 5 Me ta C ty	6 J lm r 7 J l e 8 S h 9 B m r
B k ne D on	1 nka ns 2 G nganaga 3 Bh i a 4 R hn ga	I np Suj h Ch ru
U l p D	1 Natl dw a R kh l l o 3 Ch ttor 4 Bh lw a Shahpu a	6 Bh ga h S l 8 Ban wa I l h
Kot h D n	1 B l S nj	3 B n 4 Jh l war

CHAPTER VIII—EDUCATION

General—Shri Madan Mohan M A continued to be the Director of Education during the year

2 The new State though the biggest in area and extent as compared to other States of the Indian Union was educationally rather backward The educational development of various integrated units differed widely and the standards of educational institutions in all essentials formed a heterogenous pattern While some of the units could compare favourably with the former Indian provinces others were very backward The literacy in the entire State on the basis of 1941 Census was about 8 5% of the total population

3 A set up of the Department as approved by Government last year proved to be unsatisfactory in its working and therefore necessary modifications were brought about As a result the Headquarters of the Deputy Director of Education as also of the Officer for Planning and Expansion were shifted to the Head Office at Bikaner in August 1950 The Registrar of the Departmental Examinations the Officer on Special Duty for Extra Curricular activities and the Adult Education Officer were also posted at Bikaner

4 For purposes of administration the State was divided into 7 Divisions each in charge of an Inspector of Schools with headquarters at Jaipur Jodhpur Bikaner Udaipur Kotah Alwar and Sikar There was also an Inspector of Sanskrit Pathshalas and Inspectress of Girls School at Jaipur The Inspectors of Schools were assisted by 32 Deputy Inspectors and 78 Sub Deputy Inspectors of school

5 The discipline and general tone of the behaviour of the students in educational institutions was satisfactory on the whole There were however some stray cases of strikes in the institutions due to dissatisfaction among students for want of suitable equipment adequate accommodation playgrounds Hostel facilities and uniform tuition fee in schools of Rajasthan Some political social and economic factors were also responsible for this trouble These were however transitory and did not disturb the generally quiet atmosphere and smooth working of the educational institutions

6 The total number of educational institutions in the State was 4 930 with 3 52 682 students on the rolls as against 4 873 schools with 3 34 499 students in 1949 50 During the year the following institutions were opened or their status raised —

	H l S h l t I t C ll g	M ddl t High S hool	P n t Middl S hool	N w P m y S h ols
J p (l l g S k t Jh jhu u)		3	11	7

Jodhpur		5	8	200
Udaipur	1	4	10	100
Bikaner		3	6	50
Alwar		[illegible]	8	50
Total	1	0	50	500

7 In addition two private Middle Schools in Sikar Inspectorate were taken over by the Department from their old management

8 Short Summer Training Camps were organised to train a number of existing teachers in the theory and practice of teaching general science social studies and psychology of education. These special Training Camps enabled the teachers to equip themselves for better and more efficient working in the new schools

9 The Pathya Kram (Curriculum) was revised in order to give a bias towards basic education in lower classes

10 An Educational Exhibition in the State was organised at Jaipur in March 1951 which was a great success On this occasion lectures on social educational literary and current topics were organised as also dramatic performances and exhibitions by cinemas and magic lanterns

Primary Education

11 There were 4 034 Primary Schools for boys and girls with 2 08 202 students on rolls and 9 897 teachers

12 Most of the Primary Schools were housed in buildings donated by the public or in temples or dharamshalas or rented buildings Very few primary schools have buildings of their own

13 The total expenditure on primary schools amounted to Rs 69 10 880/ during the year

14 There is compulsory primary education in the municipal areas of the former Bikaner State Former Rajasthan and parts of Jodhpur

15 The Primary Schools were looked after by Deputy Inspectors of Schools assisted by Sub Deputy Inspectors Some institutions are run by agencies like the Birla Education Trust Marwari Relief Society Rajasthan Shiksha Mandal and jurisdictional thikanas of Sikar Khetri and Uniara

Secondary Education

16 There were 750 Middle Schools and 170 High Schools in Rajasthan during the year with 1 39 726 students on the rolls and 7 999 teachers

17 The High Schools and Middle Schools have their own buildings except in a very few cases Expansion and improvements in the buildings were held up owing to paucity of funds

18 The total expenditure on Secondary Education during the year amounted to Rs 51 80 020/

19 Scholarships amounting to Rs 6 40 182/ were sanctioned for students in various educational institutions in Rajasthan No fee was charged from refugees and Harijans Freeships amounting to 10% and half free ships amounting to 20% of the total number of students were awarded in various schools

College and University Education

20 There are 13 Intermediate Colleges 5 Degree Colleges—at Alwar Bharatpur Churu Nawalgarh and Maharani College at Jaipur—and six post—graduate Colleges—at Jaipur Jodhpur Bikaner Udaipur Kotah and Pilani—in Rajasthan Out of these five Intermediate Colleges one Degree College and one post graduate College are run by private donors All the Colleges are affiliated to the Rajputana Uuniversity The number of scholars in the Intermediate Colleges was 4 754 and in other Colleges 6 763 The expenditure over College education was Rs 17 44 092/

Sanskrit Education

21 There are two Sanskrit Colleges in Rajasthan viz Maharajas Sanskrit College at Jaipur and Government Sanskrit College at Alwar The Sanskrit College at Jaipur prepares candidates for Shastri and Acharya Examination of the University of Rajputana while the Sanskrit College at Alwar for Sahitya Jyotish Vyakarana and Ayurveda Examination

22 The institutions had 234 students on the rolls and 24 teaching staff including Principals during the year under report

23 Besides these two Colleges there were 22 other Sanskrit institutions maintained by the Government and about 80 under private management

24 A sum of Rs 33 912/ was spent towards grant in aid for these institutions during the year under report Only 25 Sanskrit Institutions received grant in aid and the rest were run by private munificence The total number of students during the year was 3 000 including those in private institutions The total expenditure incurred on these institutions by the Government was approximately Rs 40 000/

Professional and Technical Education

25 There were 10 Teachers Training Schools at Jaipur Jodhpur Udaipur Kotah Alwar Paota Parasram Dwara Goner Bharatpur and Sawai Madhopur with 805 pupil Teachers under training for J T C and S T C

26 There were 2 Teachers Training Colleges at Bikaner and Udaipur In the Bikaner Teachers Training College there were 48 teachers under training of whom 4 were ladies

27 The Govindram Seksaria Teachers Training College at Udaipur is run by the Vidya Bhawan Society and is given grant in aid by the Government 110 teachers received training at the College during the year

28 As regards professional education there are the following institutions in Rajasthan —

(1) The Vocational High School at Kotah which offers courses of study for manual training metal work and agriculture according to the syllabus prescribed by the Rajputana University

(2) The Sangeet School at Jhalawar for imparting training in vocal and instrumental music

(3) At Pilani the Shilpshala imparts training in tailoring and cutting to ladies

(4) The Rajasthan Kala Sansthan at Jaipur imparts training to 130 students in vocal and instrumental music painting clay modelling sculpture etc

(5) The Agricultural College at Jobner which is run by the Jagirdar of Jobner and given grant in aid by the Government has 383 students with 36 members on the staff and prepares students in agriculture for Inter Science and B Sc Examinations of Rajputana University

(6) The Sawai Mansingh Medical College at Jaipur in which 80 students are admitted every year out of whom 16 seats are reserved for ladies During the year there were 308 students on the rolls of the College

29 The Birla Engineering College at Pilani is run by the Birla Education Trust and imparts education for B E Degree in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering The number of students in the College was 390 in the year

Adult and Social Education

30 An Adult Education Officer with two Deputies was appointed Six Social Guides one for each Inspectorate were also appointed 425 Adult Literacy Centres were opened during the year with the strength of 21 560 adults Education was also imparted by means of projector magic lanterns radio and gramophones

31 Fifteen Social Education Centres each under a specially trained organiser were also working during the year Each Centre covers 5 contiguous villages contacting 100 people on an average The amount spent on adult literacy during the year was Rs 1 25 428/ and on social education Rs 5,0 00/

Miscellanous

32 *Pre Primary Education*—Facilities for this type of education existed only at Jaipur Jodhpur Bikaner Udaipur Alwar and Pilani The annual intake in these institutions was about 300

33 *Aesthetic Education*—The Rajasthan Kala Sansthan Jaipur imparted vocal and instrumental training in music and in drawing painting and sculpture Training in fine arts was also imparted in the school at Pilani run by the Birla Education Trust These in titutions had about 200 students on roll The Happy School at Alwar and the Sangeet School at Jhalawar also provided facilities of training in arts music and dancing Training in house hold crafts such as tailoring knitting and embroidery was imparted in Girls Schools all over the State

34 *Education of the Handicapped*—The Seth Anandilal Poddar School for Deaf Dumb and Blind at Jaipur is the only institution of its kind in Rajasthan It is run by the Government The number of inmates during the year under report was 29 boys and girls with attached Boarding House facilities

35 *Education of girls and women*—At the primary stage mo t of the schools were mixed though there were separate schools for girls wherever there was a demand Government Girls High Schools exist at all important cities and centres in addition to three Inter mediate Colleges for women at Jodhpur Bikaner and Kotah There was a Women s Degree College at Jaipur But even in secondary and collegiate education there was no restriction against the admis sions of girls to boys schools and Colleges These Degree and Intermediate Colleges had 335 girls students on roll

36 *Physical training games and sports etc*—An Officer on Special duty of the rank of the Inspector of Schools was appointed to organi e and supervise the work of Physical Education and other extra curricular activities throughout the State A Superintendent of Physical Education was also appointed to assist him in his work

37 Physical Education is compulsory in higher and secondary educational institutions and these are provided with trained Physical Instructors Primary school teachers are trained in the theory and practice of elementary physical education

38 All High Schools and Colleges were provided with necessary phy ical education equipment and apparatus Every School and College attempted to provide regular games to as many students as possible though compulsion in this respect was not possible for want of sufficient playgrounds In a majority of the Divisional Inspec torates divisional sports and tournaments were organised

39 The new syllabus in Physical Education for the Primary Middle and J T C Training Schools of Rajasthan was prepared and ex perimented upon in various educational institutions in Rajasthan

40 *Boy Scouts and Girl Guides*—Prior to the integration of the various States of Rajasthan separate Scouts Organisations were functioning in different units but after the formation of Rajasthan it became necessary to bring about the merger of all such organi sations and bring into exi tence a common Association for the whole of Rajasthan Thus came into existence on the 31st March 1950 the Scouts and Guides Association of Rajasthan, which is a branch

of the All India Association namely The Bharat Scouts and Guides The Headquarters of the Association are at Jaipur with the Director of Education as the Provincial Organiser The Headquarters of the State Commissioner Guides are located at Jodhpur Besides there is one State Organising Commissioner at Jaipur and two Assistant State Organising Commissioners at Jodhpur and Bikaner

41 A large number of Primary Schools had their own cub packs while almost all econdary schools and Colleges had their own Scouts Troops and Rover Crews Periodical Rallies were held to promote corporate life The first Rajasthan Scouts and Guides Rally was held at Udaipur from 22nd to 26th November 1950

42 The cen us taken in the month of January 1951 revealed that there were 924 Scout Groups comprising of 57 Rover Crews 567 Scout Troop 634 Cub Packs in Scouts Section one Ranger Company 25 Girl Guides Companies and 51 Blue Bird Flocks in the Girl Guides Section There were 1015 Rover Scouts 14166 Boy Scout 13543 Cubs 16884 Scouters 66 Rangers 844 Guides 1100 Blue Birds 165 Guiders and 260 Officers of other ranks making a total of 30 652 members in Scout Section and 2192 in the Guide section

43 *Libraries*—All the Middle and High Schools and Colleges had their own Libraries fairly equipped for their students In addition there were four A Class Public Libraries at Jaipur Jodh pur Udaipur and Bikaner with every good collections of books and manuscripts The public libraries were managed by Committee with non official majority There was also a Library Section under the Adult Education Officer at Jaipur It maintained branch libraries at different places in Rajasthan Several travelling librarie were organised and books sent to different centres in special boxes prepared for libraries There were 153 Village libraries run by the Government and 65 more which were given annual grants 67 Reading Rooms were being run and granted sub stantial aids The total expenditure incurred on the libraries was Rs 1 60 537/ during the year under report

44 *Junior Red Cross and St John Ambulance Societies*—Units of this Association existed in most of the High Schools and Intermediate Colleges The work was reorganised on Rajasthan basis First aid centres also existed in most of the High Schools and Colleges As a part of the Scouts Training students were required to pass first aid tests also

45 Other extra curricular activities like dramatic music and literary societies debates sports game and tours social gatherings publication of magazines and the students unions and Councils were also organised in various institutions

46 An Educational Monthly The Naya Shikshak was started by the Department of Education with the object of keeping in touch the teachers of the educational institutions in Rajasthan with the growth and development of new thoughts theory and method of

education and to provide them with a means for the expression of their views and putting forth suggestions on educational problems and tendencies The first issue of the magazine was published on the 1st September 1950

47 *Facilities for the education of refugee students*—The Department of Relief and Rehabilitation runs a number of schools exclusively for the refugee children and had their own inspecting staff for their supervision In large cities several middle and High Schools run by the Department of Education carried on double shift to provide for the education of refugee children Some refugee schools were given aid by the Government Exemption from payment of fees as well as concession in matters of scholarships and stipends were also awarded to refugee students studying in Government institutions

48 *U T C and National Cadet Corps*—The senior divisions of the National Cadet Corps were attached to the Degree and Post graduate colleges with a Liasion Officer from the Ministry of Defence to look after them Nine Units with 27 sub units each in charge of N C C Trained Instructors of the Junior N C C were allotted for High Schools in Rajasthan Each Unit had 90 cadets The work during the year under report was fairly satisfactory Proposals were made to add to the existing number of Units

CHAPTER IX—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Medical

Dr R M Kasliwal continued to be the Director of Medical and Health Services for Rajasthan during the year

2 The total number of hospitals and dispensaries was 385 with 5 200 beds This worked out to one medical institution to every 42 000 persons or one in 340 square miles The average number of beds comes to one for every 2 900 persons

In addition there were 2 leper asylums 3 mental hospitals 2 isolation hospitals 9 T B hospitals and Clinics

3 The integration of the Medical and Health Services was completed during the year by a Special Selection Board which included two very senior and distinguished technical experts as members The new set up of the Department consisted of the Director of Medical and Health Services assisted by two deputies one each for Medical and Health Departments and 6 Assistant Directors of whom one was to be at the headquarters and 5 at each of the Divisional headquarters

4 Administration and the clinical work of the 4 Class I Hospitals and 8 Class II Hospitals continued to be controlled by their respective Principal Medical Officers

5 A gift of 20 000 lbs of milk powder and food packages containing cheese butter beans somlina bags and soap cakes was received from the U N I C E F and distributed to impoverished children and mothers and refugees at different places in Rajasthan

6 There were different systems of charging of fees by the medical profession in various places in Rajasthan The fees were therefore fixed on a uniform basis for all places

Public Health

7 Steps were taken to centralize the collection of the various statistical data relating to births and deaths in rural and urban areas as also of epidemics The birth and death rate in the cities of Jaipur Jodhpur Bikaner Udaipur Kotah and Alwar were as follows —

	Births	Deaths	Infantile deaths
Jaipur	4 407	1 531	1 405
Jodhpur	1 8 9	838	149
Udaipur	3 7	47	33
Bikaner	3 832	1 014	1
Kotah	750	544	Not available
Alwar	849	61	do

8 *Cholera*—The worst affected village was Chhappali in Jodhpur District The number of seizures and deaths together with the number of villages affected from the disease are given below —

Divisions	Seizures	Deaths
Jaipur	1 (at Alwar)	1
Jodhpur	4	24

9 Necessary measures to combat cholera were taken in various divisions as detailed below —

Divisions	Anti Cholera inoculations	Villages affected
Jaipur	?7 370	543
Jodhpur	13 75	
Kotah	6 390	1 837

10 *Small pox*—Small pox prevailed in a smouldering form practically all over Rajasthan especially in rural areas The worst affected areas were Alwar and Sikar districts Necessary measures were taken at all places against the disease The number of seizures and deaths as also of vaccinations was as follows —

Divisions	Seizures	Deaths	Primary Vaccinations	Re vaccinations
Jaipur	806	397	1 94	65 801
Jodhpur	634	151	86 395	1 03 941
Bikaner	Figures not available	184	37 341	43 473
Udaipur	01	44	9 43	25 899
Kotah	20	10	38 06	1 704
TOTAL	1 7 1	786	4 07 895	40 818

11 *Anti-Malarial activities*—The usual activities to combat malaria were undertaken in various divisions Quinine mepacrine and paludrine tablets were distributed free and houses were sprayed with D D T and other disinfectants in addition to treating the breeding places with oil

12 *Leprosy*—Two Leper Asylums at Jaipur and Jodhpur were maintained The former treated 101 cases while the latter treated 60 cases during the year

13 *Nutrition*—Proper supervision was exercised over edibles in many places in Rajasthan

14 *Maternity and Child Welfare*—During the year there were 9 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in Jaipur division 1 at Udaipur 1 at Kotah 14 in Jodhpur division and 1 in Bikaner division

15 *Public Health propaganda*—Public health propaganda was carried out through lectures pamphlets home talks and magic lantern shows Films were also exhibited wherever possible

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Bikaner	3 83	1 014	157
Kotah	750	544	Not available
Alwar	849	61	d

8 Cholera—The worst affected village was [illegible] District The number of seizures and deaths together with the number of villages affected from the disease are given below—

Divisions	Seizures	Deaths
Jaipur	1	1
	([illegible])	
Jodhpur	54	[illegible]

9 Necessary measures to combat cholera were taken in various divisions as detailed below—

Divisions	Anti-Cholera inoculations	Wells disinfected
Jaipur	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jodhpur	[illegible]	
Kotah	[illegible]	[illegible]

10 Small pox—Small pox prevailed in a smouldering form practically all over Rajasthan, especially in rural areas The worst affected areas were Alwar and Sikar districts. Necessary measures were taken at all places against the disease The number of seizures and deaths as also of vaccinations was as follows—

Divisions	Seizures	Deaths	Primary Vaccinations	Re-vaccinations
Jaipur	896	33	1 [illegible] 243	[illegible] 801
Jodhpur	644	1 1	86,37[illegible]	1 [illegible] 2 9[illegible]1
Bikaner	Figures not available	154	2 344	43 4 3
Udaipur	01	44	43	2 [illegible]
Kotah	[illegible]	10	38 9[illegible]	1 04
Total	1 721	786	4[illegible]7 80	2 40 818

11 *Anti-Malarial activities*.—The usual activities to combat malaria were undertaken in various divisions Quinine mepacrine and paludrine tablets were distributed free and houses were sprayed with DDT and other disinfectants in addition to treating the breeding places with oil

12 Leprosy—Two Leper Asylums at Jaipur and Jodhpur were maintained The former treated 101 cases while the latter treated cases during the year

13 Nutrition—Proper supervision was exercised over edibles at many places in Rajasthan

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9 Neces^ary measures to combat cholera were taken ın various divisions as detailed below —

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Jodhpu	13 75	
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Div s on	Sei ures	Deaths	P ma y Vaccin ti n	Re vacci a t ons
J pur	806	307	1 5 945	6 801
Jodhpu	6J4	1 1	8f 39	1 03 941
B kan	F g r n t ava labl	184	37 341	43 473
Ud pur	201	44	9 43	5 899
Kot h	0	10	38 96	1 701
TOTAL	1 7 1	786	4 07 895	40 818

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15 *Public Health propaganda* —Public health propaganda was carried out through lectures pamphlets home talks and magic lantern shows Film were also exhibited wherever possible

control from time to time Deficiency of staff with the District Officers had caused a vital handicap to the inspection work as well as to the organisation and management of the offices

32 *Grant in aid*—The practitioners and institutions were in receipt of grant in aid as under—

(1) Jaipur Division	6	R	466/
( ) Jodhpur Division	31	R	1 500/
(3) Bikaner Division	1	R	0/
(4) Udaipur Division	30	Rs	1 090/
	88	*R*	*65 073/*

33 During the year under report lump sum grants in aid were sanctioned and paid to the following as special case—

	Recipient	Amount	Purpose
1	Gandhi Swasthya Sadan Alwar	Rs 1 000/	For organising nature cure training camp
	D S G Mittal Asthama Specialist Jaipur	Rs 300/	For treating asthama patients free of charge

34 *Rural ayurvedic units*—In Dungarpur District 60 rural ayurvedic units are functioning At each place a part time allowance of Rs 5/ p m is paid to the village school teacher and he is supplied with simple medicines for distributing to the public free of charge A sum of Rs 8 116/ is spent annually

35 *School dispensaries*—Three school dispensaries were functioning in Udaipur District A sum of Rs 480/ is annually spent over them

36 *Distribution of medicines in village schools*—In 75 Basic Schools medicine boxes containing simple medicines worth Rs 75/ each were supplied and the teachers supply the medicines to patients A sum of Rs 5 625/ is annually spent over them

37 *Scholar ships*—Five students continued to undergo their training at the Ayurvedic College and their progress was satisfactory

Pharmacies

38 The standardisation of medicinal preparation and the preparation of unified pharmacopea were taken in hand

39 A unified pharmacopea was prepared consisting of Ras 44 Vati 27 Churan 38 Oils 14 Ashvarist 17 Bhasmas (Oxides) and Pishties 16 Kupipakva Rasayan 5 Avleh 7 Kshar (Alkalies) 8 Ointments 4 Mixed 18 Guggals 6 Kwath 15 Other essentials 10 and raw Ayurvedic drugs 15

40 These medicines are now being prepared in the Government Pharmacies at Jaipur Jodhpur Udaipur Bharatpur and are being supplied to the Government Ayurvedic Dispensaries for distribution to the public

41 The question of the registration of vaidyas and hakims was also taken up and a draft Bill remained under consideration of Government during the year

CHAPTER X

Local Self Government

Municipalities

At the beginning of the year there were 152 Municipalities out of which one Municipal Board was abolished Thus at the end of the year there were 151 Municipalities

2 These Local Bodies cover the following population —

City Municipalities	(5)	7 36 444
Town Municipalities	(147)	15 51 547
		[illegible] 8 991

3 The total strength of the member of the various Municipalities was as under —

City Municipalities	(5)	148 Members
Town Municipalities	(147)	1 364 Members

4. Each Municipality had an elected President except where the Municipality was superseded and Administrator was appointed The following continued to hold the Office of the Presidents or Administrators of the 5 City Municipalities during the year —

1 Jaipur — Shri Ram Kishore Vyas (Elected)
2. Jodhpur — Shri Bishan Das Chopra (Administrator)
3 Bikaner — Shri Sampat Mal Bhandari (Administrator)
4. Udaipur — Shri Ismail Ali (Elected)
5 Alwar — Shri Badri Prasad (Elected)

5 During the year general elections were held in the following Municipalities —

1 Newai
2 Tonk.
3 Karanpur
4 Raisinghnagar
5 Merta
6 Ladnu
7 Bali
8 Bhinmal.
9 Balotra
10 Shahpura

6 *Budgets*—The receipts and expenditure and the subsidy paid by Government to the five City Municipalities during the year were as shown below—

	Receipts	Expenditure	Subsidy granted by Govt
1 Jaipur	6 98 9 7/	8 67 997/	1 50 000
Bikaner	4 77 044/	5,48 0 5/	2 00 000/

control from time to time Deficiency of staff with the District Officers had caused a vital handicap to the inspection work as well as to the organisation and management of the offices

32 *Grant in aid*—The practitioners and institutions were in receipt of grant in aid as under—

(1) Ja pur Div n	r	Rs	46t /
( ) Jodhpu Div s on	31	Rs	1 500/
(3) Bikaner D v n	1	Rs	0/
(4) Udaipur Division	30	Rs	1 090/
	88	R	65 073/

33 During the year under report lump sum grants in aid were sanctioned and paid to the following as special case—

	Rec pi nt	A nount	Pu po e
1	G ndhi Swas hya Sadan Alwar	Rs 1 000/	For rganis ng n tu e ure t a n ng camp
	D S G M ttal A thama Spec al st Ja pu	R 300/	Fo trea i g a thama patients f of ha g

34 *Rural ayurvedic units*—In Dungarpur District 60 rural ayurvedic units are functioning At each place a part time allowance of Rs 5/ p m is paid to the village school teacher and he is supplied with simple medicines for distributing to the public free of charge A sum of Rs 8 116/ is spent annually

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40 These medicines are now being prepared in the Government Pharmacies at Jaipur Jodhpur Udaipur Bharatpur and are being supplied to the Government Ayurvedic Dispensaries for distribution to the public

41 The question of the registration of vaidyas and hakims was also taken up and a draft Bill remained under consideration of Government during the year

Village Panchayats

15 The Panchayat system in India has a very old and deep rooted origin In most case it survived the impact of the Muslim conquerors Fortunately this system preserved its traditional features with extraordinary pertinacity right down to the present day

16 The following statement gives the position of the Village Panchayats —

	At the time of integration		on 31 3 50		on 31 3 51	
	No of panchayats	No of villages under them	No of panchayats	No of villages under panchayats	No of panchayat	No of villages under panchayats
Udaipur	45	7[illegible] 0	77	131 4	4[illegible]4	9 73
Kotah					3	45 4
Jaipur	319	319	331	331	410	1007
Jodhpur	51	307	67	3 4	389	403
Matsya	337	61	337	51[illegible]	563	57[illegible]
Bikaner	64	390	90	4 9	340	56[illegible]
TOTAL	1 6	9 448	1 937	1 [illegible] 0	47	16 384

17 Thus in villages having a population of 1 000 and above Panchayats have been established Subsidy is given to Panchayats in the begining to meet their initial expenditure and they have to become self supporting during the year A nominal subsidy of rupees 1 25 000/ is being given to the Panchayats every year

18 The Panchayats had an income of Rs 8 78 000/ and expenditure of Rs 5 80 900/ during the year leaving a reserve balance of Rs 2 80 900/ during the year

19 The Panchayats exercised civil and criminal powers and disposed of 91281 cases during the year The Panchayats distributed medicines to about 75 000 people in addition to performing other functions of the Panchayats such as maintaining cattle pounds digging of wells running of primary schools construction and repairs to fair weather roads plantation of trees etc Libraries and Reading Rooms were also set up

Urban Improvement

20 Ad Hoc Town Improvement Committees have been set up at each of the 5 Divisional Headquarters Besides selling plots in schemes sanctioned by the former Covenanting States the Town Improvement Committees had under their consideration other schemes costing about Rs 44 00 000/

Water Works

21 The schemes of Water Works at Bharatpur Kishengarh Alwar Merta Bhadra Ganganagar Suratgarh and Pali were receiving Government s consideration during the year under review

CHAPTER XI—FINANCE

Finance

Although the State was formed on the 7th April 1949 the budgets of the various integrating States which had different financial years and to some extent different heads of accounts were allowed to continue on the old pattern till 30th September 1949 An interim budget for the State of Rajasthan as a whole was prepared for the 2nd half of the year from 1st October 1949 to 31st March 1950 The first budget for the State on the basis of Federal Financial Integration was prepared in respect of the year under report

2 *Investments*—The position of State investments on 31st March was as follows —

	General Re nues including earmarked funds	*Trust Funds*
	Rs	R
G P Notes	14 7 54 900/0/0	99 6 100 /00
Fixed D p s ts	44 01 004/7/3	23 98 734/11/0
Postal C rtif cates etc	7 80 70/0/0	39 10
	15 4 36 174/7/3	12 3 63 944/11/0
Sterling Securities	lb 1 69 76 0/4	
Shaares	53 61 083/5/0	
TOTAL	19 31 61 0 / /3 +lb	1 69 76 /0/4

3 *Cash balance*—The cash balances stood as follows —

On 1st April 1950	53 6 163/0/0
On 31st March 1951	1 63 98 959/0/0

4 *Budgets*—The estimated Revenue receipts and expenditure were Rs 13 94 00 000 and Rs 14 85 87 000 respectively against which the actuals amounted to Rs 14 60 52,554 and Rs 13 91 28 938 respectively Expenditure on Capital heads amounted to Rs 2 00 72 616 against the estimate of Rs 1 14,13 000/

5 Two Statements showing the actuals as compared with the estimates by major heads under revenue and receipts and expenditure and disbursement in 1950 51 are appended vide Appendices C and D

CHAPTER XII—MISCELLANEOUS

Refugee Rehabilitation

Shri N R Malkani continued to be the Director of Rehabilitation for Rajasthan during the year and Shri Shyam Lal Deputy Director of Rehabilitation for Matsya at Alwar The set up continued to be the same as it was in the previous year

2 *Refugees*—The total number of refugees getting free rations in Camps on 1st June 1949 was 83 622 This was reduced to 31 327 on 1st April 1950 At the end of the year it was further reduced to 12 148 Thus a large number of refugees had been removed from the transit camps by the end of the year

3 *Urban Loans*—The total amount of urban loans sanctioned upto the end of March 1951 was Rs 75 04 961/ to 9318 parties Against this Rs 61 92 332/8/ were paid to 8397 families

4 *Rural Rehabilitation*—Rural Rehabilitation was centered mostly in Alwar Bharatpur and Ganganagar Districts In Ganganagar 14 981 families were settled and a total sum of Rs 23 36 909/ paid as loans at the rate of Rs 1162/ for Nehri land and Rs 852/ for Barani land

5 *Technical and Vocational Training*—By the end of the year under report there were 150 boys who were receiving technical training in various vocations at various places in Rajasthan out of whom 82 trainees completed their training in different vocations

6 *Education*—Educational loans to 36 deserving refugee students were paid amounting to Rs 18 800/ In addition Rs 17 129/ were sanctioned as stipends to 352 students There were in addition 369 Primary Schools with 142 teachers where 8406 refugee boys and girls received education

7 *Narishalas*—There were six Narishalas where about 644 destitute refugee widows went to work A consolidated grant of Rs 81 416/ was provided for all the Narishalas Besides in the Narishala at Amber Home 241 widows and their childern were provided free lodging clothing etc Since 1st January 1950 its management has been transferred to the Trust for Sindhi Women and children

8 *Home for the Disabled*—The Home for Disabled men women and children was established at Udaipur during 1949 50 It had 428 inmates at the end of the year

9 Another Home was started at Sanganer with a capacity of 500 inmates but actually 459 inmates were residing at the end of the year They were paid R 18/ per adult and Rs 9/ per minor as rations per month

10 *Housing and shops*—With the appointment of a whole time Superintending Engineer who was attached to the Head Office and Assistant Engineers for Rehabilitation Works for each Division construction of houses and shops was taken up seriously A scheme

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Although the State was formed on the 7th April 1949 the budgets of the various integrating States which had different financial years and to some extent different heads of accounts were allowed to continue on the old pattern till 30th September 1949 An interim budget for the State of Rajasthan as a whole was prepared for the 2nd half of the year from 1st October 1949 to 31st March 1950 The first budget for the State on the basis of Federal Financial Integration was prepared in respect of the year under report

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	Rs	Rs
G P Notes	14 7 ,4 900/0/0	99 6 100 /00
Fixed Depos ts	44 01 004/7/3	?3 98 734/11/0
Postal Cert ficates etc	37 80 70/0/0	39 10
	15 54 36 174/7/3	1 3 63 914/11/0
Sterling Securities	lb 1 69 76 /0/4	
Shaares	2 53 61 083/5/0	
TOTAL	19 31 61 0 /7/3 +lb	1 69 76 /0/4

3 *Cash balance* —The cash balances stood as follows —

On 1st April 19 0	53 56 163/0/0
On 31st March 1951	1 63 98 ,59/0/0

4 *Budgets* —The estimated Revenue receipts and expenditure were Rs 13 94 00 000 and Rs 14 85 87 000 respectively again t which the actuals amounted to Rs 14 60 52 554 and Rs 13 91 28 938 respectively Expenditure on Capital heads amounted to Rs 2 00 72 616 against the estimate of Rs 1 14 13 000/

5 Two Statements showing the actuals as compared with the estimates by major heads under revenue and receipts and expenditure and disbursement in 1950 51 are appended vide Appendices C and D

APPENDIX B

Statement showing details of special crime in 19[illegible]-51

	Districts	Dacoity		Murder	[illegible]	Burglary	Sec. 109	Sec. 110	[illegible]
1	Jaipur	16	[illegible]	0	130	1[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
2	Tonk	3	1	10	3		1		[illegible]
3	Jhunjhunu	7	4	1	17	1	3[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]
4	Sikar	1[illegible]	5	15	44	3 3	4	3	1
5	Alwar	6	19	4	48	3 1	6	4[illegible]	133
6	Bharatpur	34	[illegible]	1	0	413	[illegible]	13	[illegible]
7	Sawai Madhopur	5	6	3	43	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	3
8	Jodhpur	16	33	5	51	34	4[illegible]		[illegible]
9	Jaisalmer	10	15			1			3
10	Jalore	1	18	17	53	1 1			1 [illegible]
11	Barmer	6	35	1	10	1[illegible]			113
12	Pali	9	0	16	0	3[illegible]	37		[illegible]
13	Nagaur	15	35		44	30	4		[illegible]
14	Sirohi	3	3	5	[illegible]	91			[illegible]
15	Udaipur		80	34	1[illegible]	791	34	1	[illegible]
16	Dungarpur	5	14	9	1[illegible]		3		[illegible]
17	Banswara	7	17	14		13	2		6
18	Chittor	14	6	19		[illegible]		1	[illegible]
19	Bhilwara	16	36	1[illegible]	43	[illegible]	43	2	[illegible]
20	Kotah	43	40	0	4	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
21	Bundi	8	13	3	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	4[illegible]
22	Jhalawar	5	9	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]		[illegible]
23	Bikaner	4	4	[illegible]	1	1	1 1	4	4
24	Ganganagar	6	31	34	[illegible]	[illegible]	7[illegible]	31	[illegible]
25	Churu	4	23	10	1[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

APPENDIX C

Abstract statement of Revenue and Pece pts for the yea r 1950 51

Heads of Revenue 1	*Estimates* 19 0 51	*Accounts* 1950 51 3
Part I—*Consolidated Fund*		
REVENUE		
A.—Principal Heads of Revenue—		
I — Customs	3 77 30 000	
II —Union Exc se Dut es	34 00 000	
IV —Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	22 00 000	8 00 000
V —Salt	44 43 000	
VII —Land Revenue	3 86 00 000	4 0 77 237
VIII —State Exc s	7 38 00 000	. 48 68 75
IX —Stamps	45 92 000	43 34 934
X —F rests	45 00 000	40 00 745
XI — R gi trat on	98 000	69 010
XII —P ce pts under Motor Vehicles Act	18 60 000	18 92 344
XIII — Otl er Taxes and Duties	5 34 000	8 74 02,2 8
TOTAL A	12 19 47 000	11 56 46 250
C I igat on Navigation Embankment and Drai n ge Works —		
XII—I igat on Navig t ons Emt ankment and Drainage Works fo wh ch Capital Account re kept—		
A —I r gat on Works —		
Gr s R e pts	Incl ded un der m jor Head XVIII	17 12 336
Deduct—Working Expenses		
NET RECEIPTS		17 12 336
XVIII—I r gation Nav gat n Embankment and D ai ag W rk fo wl ich no Capital Accounts a k pt	40 00 000	4 50 706
TOTAL C	40 00 000	21 63 042
D D bt S ice —		
XX—Inter st	70 00 000	68 8 677
F C l Admin st at on —		
XXI—Adm ni trat on of Ju t c	8 00 000	5 99 034
XII—Ja l and C n S t ts	3 000	5 41
XXIII—Pol c	5 00 000	3 6 330
XXVI—Education	6 00 000	6 3 197

1	2	3
XVII—Med cal	2 10 000	3 42 119
XVIII—Publ c H lth	11 000	8 20 909
XXIXA—Agriculture	1 80 000	6 78 062
XXIX—Rural Development	1 60 000	28 055
XXX—Veterinary	2 64 000	76 445
XXXI—Co p at n	50 000	19 547
XXXII—Indu t es nd Suppl es	78 50 000	21 31 462
XXXIII Ava t on	5 000	28 38
XXXVI M sc ll neous D pa tment	39 50 000	45 33 899
TOTAL F	1 49 12 000	1 04 61 747
H C v l Wo ks and M sc ll neous P bl c Imp m nt —		
XXXIX Civ l Works	8 00 000	6 81 070
I Electr ty Schemes —		
XLI—R pts from Electri ty Schemes G R ce pts	1 14 58 000	66 69 541
D duct—Working Expenses	—92 13 000	—78 4 554
NET RECEIPTS XLI	2 45 000	—11 73 013
TOTAL I	22 4 000	—11 73 013
J Miscellaneous —		
XLIV—R c pts n a d of superannu t n	16 000	40 333
XLV—Stati nery and Printing	1 30 000	10 24 664
XLVI—Misc ll neous	1 00 000	14 76 804
TOTAL J	24 46 000	25 41 80
L Contr but on nd M s ll neou Adju tments Betw n C ntral and Provin l Governm nts —		
XLIX—G ants in a d f m Cent al Governm nt		8 835
M Ext ao dinary Item —		
LI—Ext ordinary Rece pts	75 50 000	89 04 945
TOTAL M	75 50 000	89 04 945
GRAND TOTAL	16 09 00 000	14 60 5 554
N Public D bt —		
I—P rmanent D bt		
II—Floating D bt		3 6 94 016
III—Loan f om the Un n Government		64 50 000
TOTAL—N Public D bt		4 7 44 016

APPENDIX C

Abstract statement of Revenue and Receipts for the year 1950 51

Heads of Revenue	Estimates 1950 51	Accounts 1950 51
1	2	3
Part I—*Consolidated Fund*		
REVENUE		
A —Principal Heads of Revenue—		
I — Customs	3 77 30 000	
II —Union Excise Duties	34 00 000	
IV —Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	2 00 000	8 00 000
V —Salt	44 43 000	
VII —Land Revenue	3 86 00 000	4 ?0 77 237
VIII —State Excise	2 38 00 000	2 46 68 75
IX —Stamps	45 9 000	43 34 934
X —Forest	45 00 000	40 00 745
XI —Registration	2 98 000	2 69 010
XII – Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act	18 50 000	18 92 344
XIII —Other Taxes and Duties	5 34 000	8 74 0?2 8
TOTAL A	12 19 47 000	11 56 45 50
C Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Work —		
XVII—Irrigation Navigations Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept—		
A —Irrigation Works —		
Gross Receipts	Included under major Head XVIII	17 12 336
Deduct—Working Expenses		
NET RECEIPTS		17 12 336
XVIII—Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	40 00 000	4 50 06
TOTAL C	40 00 000	21 63 04
E Debt Services —		
XX—Interest	70 00 000	68 8,877
F Civil Administration —		
XXI—Administration of Justice	8 00 000	5 80 034
XXII—Jails and Convict Settlements	3 000	5 41
XXIII—Police	5 00 000	3 50 386
XXVI—Education	6 00 000	6 3 197

1	2	3
XVII—Medical	2 10 000	3 42 119
XVIII—Publ c Health	11 000	8 20 909
XXIXA—Agr culture	1 60 000	6 78 052
XXIX—Rural D velopment	1 60 000	26 055
XXX—Veterin ry	2 64 000	76 445
XXXI—C operat on	50 000	18 547
XXXII—Indu t i s and Suppl es	78,60 000	21 21 462
XXXIII Avait on	5 000	28 238
XXXVI Mis ellaneous Department	39,50 000	45 33 899
TOTAL F	1 49 1. 000	1 04 51 747
H Civil Works and Miscellaneous Publ c Improve m nts —		
XXXIX C vil Works	8 00 000	6,81 070
I Elect i ity Schemes —		
XLI—Receipt from Electric ty Scheme G ss Rece pts	1 14 58 000	66 69 541
Deduct—Working Expenses	—92 13 000	—78 4 554
NET RECEIPTS XLI	2 45 000	—11 73 013
TOTAL I	22,4. 000	—11 73 013
J Miscellaneous —		
XLIV—Receipts in aid of superannuation	16 000	40 323
XLV—St tionery nd Print ng	12 30 000	10 24 664
XLVI—Mis ellaneous	1 00 000	14 76 804
TOTAL J	24 46,000	25 41 80
L Contribut ons and M scellaneous Adju tments Between Cent l and Provinc al Governments —		
XLIX—Grants in a d from Central Gov rnm nt		8 835
M Ext aordinary Items —		
LI—Extraordinary Peceipts	75,50 000	89 04 946
TOTAL M	75,50 000	89 04 946
GRAND TOT L	16 03 00 000	14 60,5 ,554
N Publ c Debt —		
I—Permanent Debt		3 6 94 016
II—Floating Debt		64,50 000
III—Loans from th Union Gov rnment		
TOTAL—N Public D bt		4,.7 44 016

1	2	3
(C) Other Deposit Accounts —		
Depo its of Local Fund	10 00 000	44 28 417
Departmental and Judicial Deposits —		
Civil Depos ts	3 53 07 000	3 46 ?3 668
Other Accounts		683
TOTAL (C)	3,63 07 000	3 90 52 768
TOTAL II	3 84 75 000	4 ?6 6 803
III A lvances not bearing interest —		
Advanc s Repayable	3 00 000	1 30 50 681
Permanent advances	1 00 000	1 5 838
Accounts with Fore gn Governm nts and Ind an States—Accounts curr nt with Stat s		1 19 9 051
TOTAL III	4 00 000	51 68 577
IV Susp nse—		
Suspense Accounts—		
Suspense Account	10 00 000	3 88 819
Cash B lance Investment Account		93
Ch que and B lls—		
Pre Aud t Cheques	2 50 00 000	1 00 9 100
Departm ntal and s m lar Accounts —		
C il Departmental Balances		51 76 041
TOTAL IV	60 00 000	1 56 57 053
V Misc llaneous —		
M scellaneous		
TOTAL P—Depos ts and Advances	6 46 75 000	8 34 88 433
S Remittances —		
Cash Remittances between Treasuries	1 00 00 000	4 16 5 106
Publ c Works Rem ttances	.00 00 000	5 73 8 899
Fo st Remitt nces	5 00 000	73 41 785
M scellaneous Remittances—		
(a) Fam ne Rem ttances		14 27 743
(b) Supply Rem ttanc s	6 00 00 000	27 99 88 364
(c) Rehabil tat on Remittances	50 00 000	1 60 4 ?44
Bank Remittances		3 9 66 683
Other Remittanc s		14 70 851
TOTAL—R m ttances	9 65 00 000	44 3 17 775
U B nk Dep ts		9 92 66 301
TOTAL Part III—Publ c Account	17 05 59 000	6 67 76 072
TOTAL—Expend ture and Disbursements (Part I to III)	38 88 67 000	8 64 35 216

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